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Europe's 2 Giants Warily Seek New Equilibrium

By Rick Atkinson
and Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

ORLOVKA, Russia—When the backhoe has finished carving a trench along the shoulder of Volgogradskaya Street, Russian workmen comb the earth with garden trowels and bare fingers. The soil soon yields objects hidden for more than half a century: a helmet, a black boot, ribs, a skull.

In 10 minutes, the remains of yet another German soldier killed during the

battle of Stalingrad, an epic turning point of World War II, are spread across a tarpaulin. Among the bones the workmen find an aluminum dog tag. The identification number, matched to an old army roster, quickly yields a name: Leopold Franz Heydrick, a private first class from Wehrmacht Regiment 425.

Thirty years old when he died in November 1942, Private Heydrick had been buried hastily with scores of fallen comrades along the unpaved main street

of this southern Russian village 16 kilometers (10 miles) from Volgograd, as Stalingrad is now called. Until this year, his bones would have been shoveled into a plastic bag and stored on a warehouse shelf with 6,000 other sets of remains of Germans already found in makeshift graves around the city.

But after years of negotiations, Russia and Germany agreed last summer to consecrate a new military cemetery west of the city. There, on the open steppe above the Volga River, Private Heydrick and his

countrymen will finally be laid to rest.

"This is really important," said Hans Schildberg, a German forensic technician working with the Russians. "We just passed the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, and this is a testament to the change in the political relationship between our two countries."

As a metaphor, the agreement to bury the past by properly burying the dead is both poignant and profound. Germany

See EUROPE, Page 2

For Peace Force, Rule Is: Shoot First

U.S. General Says NATO Soldiers Could Go to Bosnia Within Days

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS—The chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff said Monday that elements of the NATO-led Bosnian peace force could be on the way in a matter of days and warned that the soldiers had the right to open fire on any gunmen posing a threat to the mission.

The remarks by the U.S. military chief, General John Shalikashvili, who was in Brussels to attend a meeting of the NATO alliance's 16 chiefs of staff, indicated that the soldiers could fire first if they are threatened, in contrast to the UN peacekeepers in Bosnia, who for most of the war were prevented from responding until they were fired upon.

As NATO officials discussed the rules of engagement for the troops, President Bill Clinton prepared to go on national television in the United States to urge Americans to support the mission.

"What the president will do tonight is remind the American people of the extraordinary loss of life—over a quarter of a million dead, 2 million refugees, some of the worst atrocities we've seen since the Holocaust," said the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry. "The president will argue we've got interests in Europe. That's why we shed our blood there in two great world wars. And now for the sake of peace, we must help preserve that peace and honor the commitments we have."

In a prelude to his evening address, Mr. Clinton declared during the afternoon: "We must not—and we will not—turn our backs on peace. I think the American people will respond."

In a sign of the importance the White House attaches to the issue, U.S. officials said Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher would not accompany Mr. Clinton to Britain, Ireland and Germany this week but

would instead stay in Washington to press for American participation in the peace force.

About 20,000 soldiers of the NATO force will be Americans. While a specific date for the deployment of the troops has not been set, General Shalikashvili said that the first elements should be in place 7 to 10 days before the movement of the main body.

"The main force, of course, will not move until after the signing of the agreement in Paris," which is expected by mid-December, he said. But, he added, "there clearly is some need for some advance elements to arrive."

Asked if that meant troops could be on the move as early as this week, he said that depended on when the supreme allied commander in Europe felt he needed them. But, he continued, "it could be, yes."

At their meeting Monday, the military chiefs reviewed the plan, but are to meet

The Bosnia force won't repeat the errors of the Vietnam and Somalia missions, Pentagon officials say. Page 6.

again on Tuesday to give it formal approval before passing it on to the alliance's political authorities.

People in NATO said a few difficulties with the chain of command still needed to be ironed out with France, which is holding out to give the political authorities more of a say.

Still, officials here expect the operations plan to receive provisional approval by the end of this week. It will then be presented to NATO foreign ministers, who gather in Brussels for their semi-annual meeting on Dec. 5 and 6.

The plan is to send about 1,500 advance troops to Bosnia and 1,000 or so to Croatia to begin setting up headquarters, communications and logistics for the main body.

The British are expected to contribute 13,000 troops and the French about 10,000, many of whom will come from the existing UN force in Bosnia.

The rules of engagement for the peace force are under discussion at NATO headquarters. Those rules will not require NATO troops to be fired upon before they can shoot.

"I am very well satisfied that the catalog of rules of engagement that are now included in the plan are very well suited to ensure not only the protection of the forces from any hostile act, but also when someone exhibits hostile intent," General Shalikashvili said.

"It's very important that pilots in the air and soldiers on the ground have the right to defend themselves and take appropriate ac-

See CURRENCY, Page 6

See NATO, Page 6



UN soldiers guarding their air base in Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, on Monday. Plans call for the base to be taken over by U.S. troops in the NATO force.

AGENDA

Canada Reviews Quebec's Status

OTTAWA (AFP)—Prime Minister Jean Chrétien presented a bill to Parliament on Monday recognizing Quebec as a "distinct society within Canada."

A second bill, to be submitted Wednesday, will give Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic and Western provinces each a veto over any future constitutional amendment.

French nationalists in Quebec have long demanded that their province be given a veto on constitutional matters, but politicians have argued that it would be unfair if Quebec was the only province to have such a power.

Earlier article, Page 3

Papandreou Set Back

ATHENS (Reuters)—The condition of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, 76, has worsened, and the Socialist leader, who has been suffering from pneumonia and now from kidney problems, may be put on dialysis machine within hours, a hospital spokesman said Monday.

PAGE TWO

China's Rural Exodus

THE AMERICAS

Spy Satellites Turn to Ecology

ASIA

Tamil Leader Warns on Assault

EUROPE

New Wave of Strikes in France

INTERNATIONAL

Egypt's Test of Democracy

Opinion

Page 10. Crossword Page 22.

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EU Overcomes Main Hurdles to Single Currency in '99

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS—European Union finance ministers reached general agreement Monday on a scenario for inaugurating a single currency in 1999 that satisfied Germany's core demands but left France isolated on a key question of timing.

The ministers left several issues unresolved, including the name of the currency and whether governments should be obliged to denominate their bonds in it beginning in 1999, a point on which Germany and France had clashed openly.

But ministers insisted that those were political questions that would be resolved when EU leaders met to endorse the scenario in Madrid on Dec. 15 and 16.

They stressed that the ministers had agreed that the new currency would have the same legal tender status as national currencies beginning in 1999 and would be exchanged one-for-one with the European currency unit, the existing basket of EU currencies widely used in bond markets.

"I don't see any fundamental problems," said Pedro Solbes, the Spanish finance minister, who chaired the meeting. "The single currency will exist on Jan. 1, 1999," said Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the EU commissioner for monetary affairs.

The ministers also agreed in principle to a German proposal to enforce tighter budgetary discipline among countries participating in a single currency, but several ministers, particularly from the Union's poorer states, rejected the deficit targets and sanctions in the plan as too extreme.

"In the short term, this could lead to recession in the European Union," Mr. Solbes said.

The outcome underscored the contradictions inherent in Europe's single-currency project and the tensions it has aroused between France and Germany.

The bloc has made significant progress toward achieving a monetary union, and EU countries continue to attach paramount importance to the project.

But deep doubts persist about the ability of governments to reduce budget deficits below the single-currency ceiling, especially with growth slowing across Europe.

Those doubts were driven home Monday when the European Commission repudiated a speech by one of its own mem-

Korean Business Tycoon Is Indicted in Roh Inquiry

Prosecutors in Seoul Charge Bribery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL—South Korean prosecutors issued an indictment Monday against a business tycoon in a corruption scandal involving Roh Tae Woo, a former president.

The prosecutors said the chairman of the Hanbo Group, Chung Tae Soo, had been formally charged with bribery in connection with a \$654-million slush fund that Mr. Roh has confessed to amassing while in office.

"Chung Tae Soo, chairman of Hanbo Group, was charged with giving \$13 million in bribes to ex-president Roh Tae Woo in 1990 to earn an apartment block building permit," said the chief prosecutor, Ahn Kang Minh. "He will not be physically detained."

Prosecutors rushed the indictment through because the statute of limitations expires on Tuesday.

In 1991 Mr. Chung was found guilty of bribing officials to rezone sites marked for public housing and to allow private development. He resigned as group chairman and served six months in prison before retaking charge of the Hanbo Group.

Mr. Roh was arrested and detained on Nov. 16. His arrest warrant accuses him of accepting more than \$300 million from 30 business conglomerates during his term in office, from 1988 to 1993. Hanbo grew

from a simple construction firm publicly listed in the 1970s to a mighty steel, construction and pharmaceutical conglomerate.

Its flagship company, Hanbo Steel, is the fifth largest manufacturer of steel products in the country and most of its growth came during Mr. Roh's term.

In another incident involving Mr. Roh on Monday, riot police fired volleys of tear gas to repel about 1,000 students who were trying to march on the homes of Mr. Roh and his predecessor, Chun Doo Hwan.

The students were demanding that the two be indicted for their roles in the bloody suppression of a civil uprising in 1980 in Kwangju that killed almost 200 people, according to official count.

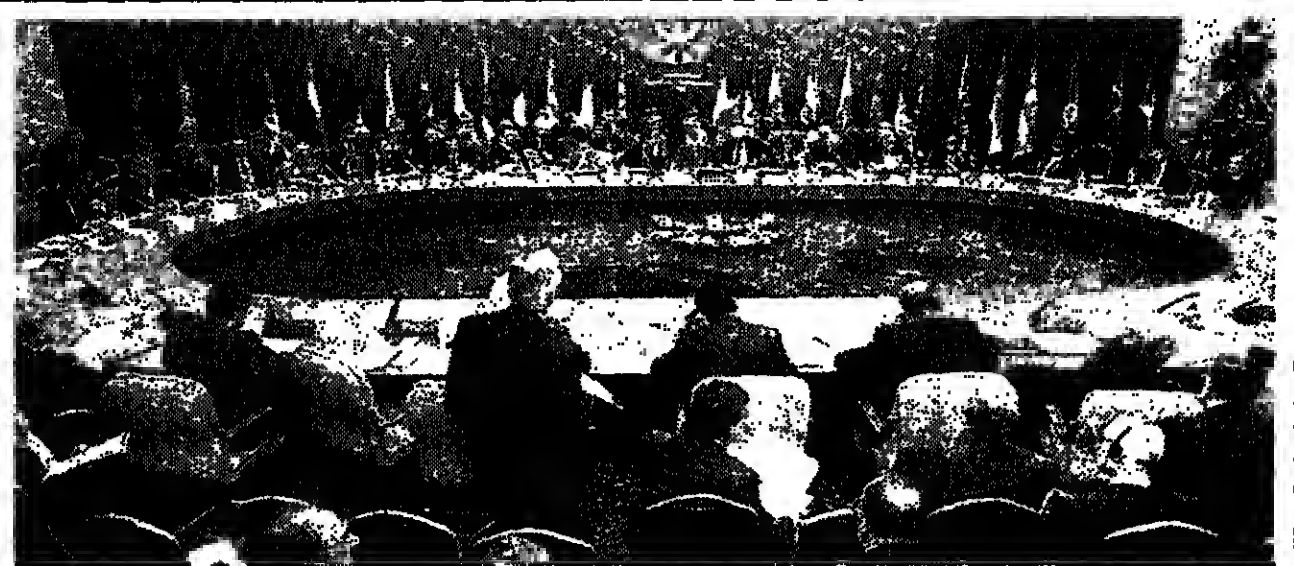
The revolt followed a 1979 military coup led by Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh, then major generals in the army.

Riot police cordoned off the homes of the two former presidents to block the students, some of whom were armed with rocks and steel pipes.

A student said a team had been formed to try to make a citizens' arrest.

Later, students gathered at Yonsei University for a rally and were tear-gassed by the police to stop them from heading toward the suburb where Mr. Roh and Mr. Chun live.

(Reuters, AFP)



MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE OPENS—Nations of the European Union and the Mediterranean region opened a conference in Barcelona on Monday to discuss religious, security and economic issues. Page 5.

A Movie Arson Turns Real in New York

By Richard Perez-Pena
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Two men with a bottle of inflammable liquid turned a token clerk's booth into an inferno inside a Brooklyn subway station, critically injuring the clerk in an attack that officials said might have been patterned on a current movie.

The attack bore an unsettling resemblance to scenes in the movie "The Money Train"—scenes that transit officials say

they objected to before filming began. Twice during the movie, a pyromaniac squirts a liquid through the slot in a booth's bulletproof window and ignites it.

The attackers who set fire to the booth in Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn on Sunday used much the same technique, though the real-life clerk, Harry Kaufman, was not as lucky as his fictional counterpart, who in the movie escapes without injury.

Mr. Kaufman suffered second- and third-degree burns over 70 to 80 percent of his body.

"I personally reviewed the script and I objected to those scenes," said Joseph R. Hoffmann, the Transit Authority's senior vice president in charge of subways.

Mr. Hoffmann and Alan F. Kiepper, president of the Transit Authority, said the agency allowed some parts of the film, starring Wesley Snipes and Woody Harrelson, to be shot in the subway system. But they said that the authority would not co-

See SUBWAY, Page 6

When It Comes to East Asian Status Symbols, the Sky's the Limit

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR—Monuments to growth and modernization, Malaysia's new twin towers are reaching for the sky.

When they are finished next year, the 88-story office blocks rising from Kuala Lumpur's former race course on the edge of the city center will top out at 450 meters (1,476 feet)—7 meters higher than the

Sears Tower in Chicago, currently the world's tallest building.

But Malaysia's twin towers, costing about \$800 million, won't hold the record for long.

Across East Asia, developers, architects, engineers and construction companies are racing to outdo each other in building huge office towers, hotels, apartment blocks and condominium complexes for their wealthy clients, as well as the

hordes of investors, foreign and domestic, seeking to profit from the region's growth.

Many of the tallest projects have strong backing from nationalistic governments that see height as a symbol of their countries' economic success.

Proponents of East Asia's tall-building boom also say it is the logical way to overcome land shortages in overcrowded cities. But critics say that governments,

planners and developers should be devoting fewer resources to monumental building projects and more to alleviating the widespread poverty and pollution that blight many Asian cities.

Just as the United States celebrated its growing affluence and power by erecting higher and higher buildings, so East Asia is determined to surpass the West in constructing skyscrapers.

The Sears Tower, which was completed

in 1974, is higher than New York's World Trade Center towers, which rise 419 meters, and the Empire State Building, which rises 381 meters.

"We wanted to build the most beautiful towers in the world," said Abdul Rahim, chief operating officer for the twin-tower project in Kuala Lumpur.

It is owned mostly by Petronas.

See TOWERS, Page 6



The 'Evil Pollutants' China Moves to Discourage Rural Exodus

A Beijing 'Village' of Migrant Workers Fights to Stop Bulldozers

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The 32-year-old hair stylist surveyed her tiny salon: the full-wall mirrors, sink, posters of slick-haired models, a young girl having her pigtail braided and a man getting a shampoo.

It would be the last day of business for this shop. City officials have vowed to reduce it to rubble. On the outside of the little brick shop, Beijing city officials had painted a giant character, *chai*, meaning "demolish."

The white characters have been painted on almost every door and wall in the neighborhood known as Zhejiang Village, a ghetto of 100,000 or more migrant workers that has become the target of a new government offensive to discourage people from flocking from the countryside to China's big cities. Scores of buildings have already been destroyed.

The demolition campaign has sparked alarm in this bustling, once-barren area of southern Beijing that people from China's southeastern province of Zhejiang have turned into the city's main garment- and shoe-making district. Last week, a woman selling paid sports jackets was discounting prices by 40 percent while people down the street were packing goods in boxes.

"We are just poor peasants," said a leather-coat maker surnamed Yin. He said he was told to vacate the two rooms he has been using as home and shop by the end of the month. That spells ruin. He is sitting on \$37,000 worth of equipment and inventory. Most of that money was borrowed from friends, family and banks in Zhejiang Province.

This month's battle over Zhejiang Village is part of the China's effort to turn back one of the largest migrations in history. Over the past decade, as China's economy has boomed and enforcement of its restrictive residence-permit system has grown lax, the percentage of the population living in rural areas has dropped from 80 percent to 65 percent. Lured by higher pay, roughly 100 million people have headed for the big cities.

According to a recent government survey, 3.2 million of the migrants have

come to Beijing and make up about a quarter of its population. They have settled in 25 "villages" around the city. Usually they stay with people from their home provinces. Neighborhoods specialize by occupation. Anhui Village, for example, is home to domestic workers.

But the migrants have not been welcomed. They are widely blamed by longtime residents for rising crime rates. Beijing officials say 45 percent of criminal cases involve outsiders. Beijing residents look down on the migrants as dirty, untrustworthy and dangerous.

"For migrant laborers, the cities provide money opportunities, but for the cities, the mobile army of people constitutes an unbearable burden," wrote a newspaper commentator. "To make matters worse, some of these people have formed criminal gangs. Like evil pollutants, they contaminate the purity of the cities."

The migrants also are feared by Chinese leaders, who worry about maintaining political stability in the cities. Only one-third of Beijing's migrants have legal residency permits; one in six has papers required for urban employment. Many ignore China's one-child policy.

On occasion, Beijing police have skirmished with Zhejiang Village's informal police force. "The movement of this labor is to a large extent without any control, seriously affecting public order, family planning and other sectors," said an editorial last year in the official newspaper, People's Daily.

A NEW regulation, aimed at steering the migrants to smaller towns, has ordered that the proportion of migrants in each district be reduced to less than half, government sources said.

Few places in Beijing better demonstrate migrant enterprise than Zhejiang Village. Ten years ago, inspired by the loosening of economic restrictions instituted by Deng Xiaoping, the country's paramount leader, people from a handful of counties in Zhejiang Province moved to Beijing. They built houses and yards and began producing and selling clothes. They now sell from about 1,500 stalls in large sheds. Community leaders say



Many buildings in Zhejiang Village have already been demolished.

Zhejiang Village can produce 200,000 heavy wool overcoats and 100,000 cotton-padded clothing items in a day.

"They'll stuff rooms with five or six sewing machines and turn the rooms into factories," said Zhao Shukai, an expert

on migrants at the State Council's Development Research Center.

"Zhejiang Village is good for the Beijing economy," said a 27-year-old teacher from Zhejiang Province who had come to the village to look for bargains

and a bit of home cooking. "When Deng Xiaoping said to 'reform and open up' the economy, we came here and it was empty. Now it's developed."

Leaflets surreptitiously distributed in Zhejiang Village last week argued for a reprieve. "We migrant workers are meeting the needs of reform and opening," they said, echoing the Deng motto. "The working spirit of our migrant workers is of the highest order, working 18 hours a day. Your typical Chinese citizen would have a hard time standing it."

THE leaflet said the city government has resented residency and business fees as well as foreign exchange from sales to Russian traders. In addition, rents paid by migrants have enriched the Beijing farmers who originally lived here. A small room like the beauty salon costs \$100 a month. Houses have been subdivided and extended to bring in more money for absentee landlords, who live in more upscale neighborhoods.

Although ramshackle in appearance, Zhejiang Village has its own clinic, nurseries, sewer system, street names and addresses. Community leaders say it has 49 "yards," each with about 1,500 people living in barracks-like accommodations. They are dirty and crowded, but many are equipped with fire extinguishers.

One community leader, Jin Yueping, lives near a two-story bathhouse that he built. His three-room home includes a small convenience store. Mr. Jin started out sewing clothes and is now in the real estate business. He now is worth about \$25,000, a small fortune in China.

For years, he has smoothed relations between Zhejiang Village and the city government, but not now. Indeed, many people suspect that the city government saw the well-organized, autonomous Zhejiang Village as a threat to its authority.

"The main thing they said is that there are too many people," Mr. Jin said. "Even if we are great workers, that doesn't help."

Mr. Yin, the coat maker, fears his life's work will be lost. A former carpenter, he came to Beijing in 1987 to make clothes. Eventually, he had six employees who were paid by the piece and worked up to 15 hours a day. Now he has only three.

"This is a legal Beijing building," he said, showing his temporary work permit.

Delegations of government officials from Zhejiang Province have been pleading with Beijing for clemency for the squatter area, but so far without effect.

The provincial officials have their own stakes in the migrants staying in Beijing because the migrants send money home. An official estimated that in Jiangxi Province, more than a quarter of rural income was in the form of remittances from other provinces.

Some central government officials have questioned the new policy. "If migrants can come and stay and find work, that is proof enough that Beijing needs them," one said.

But following a purge of municipal and party leaders in a corruption scandal, the new city leaders may want to demonstrate their toughness, win popular support and ensure stability, political analysts said.

Sensitive to tensions in Zhejiang Village, city officials have told some residents that they are just widening the roads. Beijing landlords have been told the migrants would get housing elsewhere in the city. And instead of sending bulldozers, so far the city has ordered landlords to take apart illegal additions and expel tenants without residence permits.

It is unclear whether the city will succeed in wiping out the village, or if it does, whether that will make any dent in Beijing's migrant population.

The hair salon owner, who has been in Beijing for four years and has paid to get two children into Beijing schools, plans to lie low for a while, then search for a new location. When the police come by to tear down the salon and check identification papers, she said, "I'll close the doors. It will be as though I don't live here." Asked where she would go, she laughed and said, "I'll go for a stroll in Tiananmen Square."

COMING UP

Only four years after claiming independence from Moscow, the sand-swept Central Asian republic of Turkmenistan is under the powerful sway of a new kind of personality cult.

EUROPE: Bonn and Moscow Circle Each Other Warily as They Forge New Relationship

Continued from Page 1

and Russia are the twin giants of Europe; the fate of the continent will be determined largely by the extent to which their relationship is cordial and constructive rather than bellicose and malignant. World War II and all its baggage remain an enormous psychological burden for both countries.

But it will take more than cemeteries to establish a durable equilibrium. For much of this century, the two nations have been like scorpions in a bottle, both deeply imprinted with mutual fear and what Karl Lamers, a leading German foreign policy expert, calls "an extraordinarily problematic common history."

The pressure points of today's relationship—economic, psychological, cultural and historic—will affect the merger of Eastern and Western Europe into a unified whole, as well as European stability in general.

"If you look at history and geography and economic relationships over the past centuries, whatever happened in Central Europe—and the Poles know it best—was affected by Germany and Russia," said a senior Foreign Ministry official in Bonn. "If Germany and Russia were on good terms, it was bad for the rest. If they were on bad terms, it was even worse."

"We are aware of the weight of these two countries, these two big animals right in the middle of the pasture," he added. "And we must be very careful how we tread."

For the Germans, newly reunited but still unsure of themselves, Russia is a mother lode of natural resources and the embodiment of Germany's once and future links to the East. Diplomats in Bonn believe Germany is uniquely placed to engage a rapidly changing Russia on behalf of the West.

Yet in truth, German influence in Russia is nil when it comes to such fundamental issues as suppressing the insurrection in the secessionist region of Chechnya or cultivating a moderate successor to ailing President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Moreover, Russian instability is a source of deep angst, a foreboding that if things go wrong in Moscow and St. Petersburg, the consequences are dire for Berlin and Frankfurt.

"We in Germany have to live in a much closer and more direct relationship with Russia than the average American," said Otto von der Gabelitz, who was Germany's ambassador to Russia until his retirement in October. "But we have basically the same interest in this unique chance of getting Russia out of a thousand years of isolation."

For Russians, shorn of their empire, quasi-democratic, deeply insecure, Germany offers a corridor to the West, as it did for Peter the Great three centuries ago. It is also a cash cow. By Bonn's reckoning, since the Iron Curtain fell in 1989, Germany has provided Russia and the other former Soviet states more than \$71 billion in credits, grants and other disbursements, more than all other Western nations combined.

"Russia's fate lies in Europe. But in the long term, Europe's fate also lies in Russia," said Igor Maximychev, a retired diplomat who heads the European security department at the Russian Academy of Sciences. "Europe cannot maintain its competitive position without Russia's resources."

Germany must "become Russia's European anchor," said Mr. Maximychev's view. "If we don't succeed in creating a basic structure for Europe, the continent will again split apart."

Yet many Russians harbor a mistrust of German motives. Germany is widely seen as exploiting Russia's current weakness and usurping the zone of influence once dominated by Moscow.

"A vacuum cannot exist in international affairs. Wherever we pull back, someone else will certainly move in," Viktor Ilyukhin, chairman of the Russian legislature's security committee, fumed last summer. "Germany is expanding its influence in Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland."

Officials in both nations say the ideal equilibrium will be difficult to establish as long as there is a fundamental imbalance between the continent's two heavyweights: a rich, potent, ascendant Germany and a poor, atrophied, turbulent Russia.

"Certainly Germany is in the right club and they are not," said a senior German official who asked not to be named. "They see us as a big economy, a member of NATO, a major creditor, their biggest creditor, in fact, which puts them in a psychological state that is not easy for them. The change in the German-Russian relationship since 1989 is much more dramatic than the change in the relationship between Moscow and Washington."

Germans often ask, when will there be order here? said Alexander Maslakov, chief of the German section in Russia's Foreign Ministry. "I say, well, within several generations."

From billion-dollar natural gas investments to street-corner bartering, trade is a language Germans and Russians both understand. Commerce underpins the relationship today as it has

for centuries. Germany is easily Russia's biggest trading partner; last year Russia exported \$9.4 billion in goods to Germany and imported \$7.7 billion, according to the German Economics Ministry.

Eight hundred German firms now have representatives in Moscow. By virtue of proximity and historic ties, each country considers the other "a kind of preferred partner," as a German official puts it.

Bonn calculates, moreover, that on a per capita basis since 1989, every German has contributed an average of \$360 in various aid programs to help Russia.

As the massive aid transfer suggests, the playing field is hardly level. Russia's gross national product is one-third that of Germany's. Mr. Maximychev said.

Although German officials believe billions of marks in investment are poised to flow into Russia, few German entrepreneurs are willing to gamble heavily there until such bugaboos as organized crime and erratic tax laws are brought under control.

If expectations run high, so do suspicions and insecurities. A poll published this fall by the weekly paper *Wochenpost* indicated that about one-third of Germans surveyed feel "threatened" by Russia.

But he is expected to pick up the tempo of meetings over the next few weeks at the sanatorium, situated about 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of Moscow.

Mr. Yeltsin has already had to cancel trips to China and Norway, although Interfax news agency said that sources could not rule out the possibility that he would go to Paris next month for the signing of a peace accord for Bosnia. (AP, Reuters)

Yeltsin Leaves Hospital for Treatment at Sanatorium

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin left the hospital on Monday and entered a suburban sanatorium to continue treatment for a heart ailment, the presidential press service said.

Mr. Yeltsin will remain under doctors' supervision for the next couple of weeks at the sanatorium in Barvikha, a sprawling resort complex west of Moscow that was once reserved for senior Communist Party

officials. The 64-year-old president was hospitalized on Oct. 26 with acute ischemia, a condition that restricts blood flow to the heart.

It was his second hospitalization this year. Following a bout of the same disease in July, Mr. Yeltsin also went to Barvikha to recover.

Mr. Yeltsin had no meetings scheduled for Monday, the Itar-Tass news agency quoted the chief presidential spokesman,

Sergei Medvedev, as saying. But he is expected to pick up the tempo of meetings over the next few weeks at the sanatorium, situated about 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of Moscow.

Mr. Yeltsin has already had to cancel trips to China and Norway, although Interfax news agency said that sources could not rule out the possibility that he would go to Paris next month for the signing of a peace accord for Bosnia. (AP, Reuters)

Gingrich Rules Out A Run for President

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MARIETTA, Georgia — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said Monday that he would not be a candidate for the 1996 Republican nomination.

"Frankly, looking at the daunting challenge of trying to organize a national campaign, looking at people like Bob Dole and Phil Gramm, I didn't see how I could both be speaker of the House and be in a position to mount a campaign on that scale," Mr. Gingrich said at a news conference.

He said he talked with family members before making the decision and wanted to focus on issues.

"There are so many exciting things we're just beginning to get off the ground," he said. "I think that we can do things here at home that are a model for the country that other districts can look at and use."

Mr. Gingrich, 52, said last week that he was leaning toward not running, but that he wanted to discuss the matter with his family one last time over Thanksgiving. In the past, he had said that his wife, Marianna, would have final say over any decision.

"We've decided that we would explicitly, definitely close the door so there's no more speculation. I will not run next year for president." (AP, Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Rail System Shut Down

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Strikers paralyzed the French rail system Monday ahead of a general strike on Tuesday that threatens to bring the country to a halt. On the fourth day of a crippling protest, drivers hardened their strike, forcing the state rail company SNCF to cancel an average of five out of six trains.

The SNCF said disruption was likely to be even worse on Tuesday. In the Paris region, virtually no commuter trains served the suburbs. The SNCF gave up trying to run trains between Paris and Bordeaux after rail workers blocked a high-speed TGV train on that route in the station in the western city of Angoulême. Passengers were transferred to buses. Half the Eurostar Paris-London trains were canceled. But subway service within Paris itself was reported to be normal. Traffic jams 20 kilometers long were reported on highways leading to the French capital. Huge jams were also reported at Lyon and Lille. (AP, Reuters)

Sweden and Denmark Plan Bridge

MALMO, Sweden (AFP) — Sweden and Denmark are to construct a bridge between them costing nearly \$1 billion, under the terms of a contract awarded to a European consortium here Monday.

The link carrying rail and road traffic is to be opened in 2000, and work on preparatory excavations under other contracts has already begun.

The consortium, known as Sund Link Contractors, is to build the main central section of the bridge, two connecting bridges and approach works and a tunnel.

The number of tourists staying in Greek hotels dropped 11 percent this summer, but in June revenue from tourism rose 33 percent from a year earlier, the Statistical Service of Greece said. From April to September 1995, there were 11.78 million overnight stays in hotels, down 1.5 million from the previous year. In June, revenue from tourism came to \$572 million, up from \$430.4 million in 1994. (AP)

Shopkeepers in Florence's Via Calzaiuoli, the cobblestone street that connects the city's cathedral with the Uffizi Museum, announced that they would finance the 1 billion lire (\$625,000) restoration of a 15th century Botticelli painting. (AP)

Japan and Burma plan to hold talks next week on establishing air routes between the two countries including direct services between Japan and Rangoon, the Japanese Transport Ministry said. (AP)

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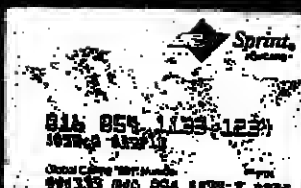
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Bahrain	800-777	Germany	0130-0013	Kenya (Intl)	000-12	Puerto Rico	1-800-477-8000
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Bolivia	000-8074	Hong Kong	800-1277	Kenya (Intl)	000-12	Saudi Arabia	925-0058
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Hungary	006-800-01-877	Kenya (Intl)	000-12	Senegal	1-800-477-8000
Bulgaria	00-800-1010	India	000-12	Kenya (Intl)	000-12	Sierra Leone	1-800-477-8000
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China	108-13	Indonesia (PHN)	000-12	Kenya (Intl)	000-12	Thailand	0066-00-0877
Colombia	980-300-010	Indonesia (PHN)	000-12	Kenya (Intl)	000-12	Turkey	0090-00-0877
Costa Rica	0800-0013-0123	Indonesia (PHN)	000-12	Kenya (Intl)	000-12	U.S. Virgin Islands	00-800-1-4677

THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

Greasing Republican Wheels

WASHINGTON — In the annals of the House Republican revolution, a pivotal moment came last April when an unsuspecting corporate lobbyist entered the inner chamber of the majority whip, Thomas D. DeLay, whose aggressive style has earned him the nickname "the Hammer."

The Texas congressman was standing at his desk that afternoon, examining a document that listed the money that the 400 largest political action committees had contributed to Republicans and Democrats over the last two years. Those who gave heavily to the Republicans were labeled "friendly," the others "unfriendly."

"I see you're in the book," Mr. DeLay said to his visitor, leaning through the list. At first the lobbyist was not sure where his group stood, but Mr. DeLay helped clear up his confusion. By the time the lobbyist left the congressman's office, he knew that to be a friend of the Republican leadership his group would have to give the party a lot more money.

It didn't take long for word to spread around town. Mr. DeLay, a former pest exterminator from Houston, is the enforcer for the House Republicans. His mission is to ensure that money flows along the same stream as policy, that the Republican agenda receives the undivided financial support of the corporate interests that benefit from it.

The role of money in the revolution has been obscured by the clash with President Bill Clinton and the Democrats over balanced budgets, but it is part of that larger struggle. Money is at the center of Mr. Gingrich's transformation of the House. With the new alignment of allies in the business and political worlds, there are unparalleled opportunities for both the people who give the money and the people who receive it.

It is such an obvious quid pro quo that it goes almost unnoticed. From House Republicans come measures that gratify industry: weakening environmental standards, loosening workplace safety rules, limiting the legal liability of corporations, cutting off the money of nonprofit groups that present an opposing view. From the beneficiaries of that legislation come millions of dollars in contributions. (WP)

Investigating Independence

WASHINGTON — Frustrated with President Bill Clinton and even more dissatisfied with his Republican rivals, seven prominent Democratic and independent politicians have been quietly discussing the prospects of fielding an independent candidate for president next year.

The goal of the group, organized more than two months ago by former Governor Dick Lamm of Colorado, a Democrat, is to set out a philosophy for a third party or an independent candidate.

"It's really a group of people who have a lot of experience who sense a vacuum," said one participant, former Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, who made a respectable showing in the Democratic presidential primaries in 1992.

But he said the group is ambivalent because it does not want to put up a candidate who has no chance of winning and would merely siphon off votes from Mr. Clinton in the November election.

The group is dominated by politicians who have reputations as centrists. At least two have been weighing whether to run as independents next year: Senator Bill Bradley, the New Jersey Democrat who is retiring from the Senate, and Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a former Republican senator from Connecticut who went on to be elected governor of that state as an independent.

Mr. Tsongas said he was not considering a White House bid, and that neither were the other participants: former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado; former Representative Tim Penny of Minnesota; and Governor Angus King of Maine, an independent.

The participants have agreed that there is a need for a party that is socially liberal, fiscally conservative, and favors protecting the environment and overhauling the campaign finance system. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, announcing Monday that he would not run for president: "Frankly, looking at the daunting challenge of trying to organize a national campaign, looking at people like Bob Dole and Phil Gramm, I didn't see how I could both be speaker of the House and be in a position to mount a campaign on that scale." (AP)

Away From Politics

• An appeal by five anti-abortion demonstrators who had been ordered to pay nearly \$100,000 in attorney's fees spent by a California abortion clinic they targeted has been rejected by the Supreme Court. The court, without comment, let stand rulings that said the lawyer-fees award did not violate or wrongly "chill" the abortion protesters' right of free speech. (AP)

• Two white policemen have been charged with third-degree homicide and a third with involuntary manslaughter in the death of a black businessman who suffocated in police custody after a traffic stop. Jonny Gammage died early Oct. 12 after a low-speed chase by police from Brentwood, a Pittsburgh suburb, into Pittsburgh. Two separate autopsies indicated that Mr. Gammage, 31, suffocated because of pressure on his chest and neck. (AP)

• A Los Angeles photographer's claim that he accidentally killed Linda Sobek, a model, by hitting her with a truck during a photography session has been cast into doubt by a preliminary autopsy. Ms. Sobek's injuries were "inconsistent" with such an accident, according to a spokesman for the Los Angeles coroner's office. He said also it did not appear that she had been shot, stabbed or suffered any obvious major head injury. It will be several weeks before a cause of death can be determined, pending results of drug and tissue tests, he said. (AP)

• Ignat Solzhenitsyn, the pianist son of the Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, was injured when his car went off Interstate 91 near Hatfield, Massachusetts, and rolled over several times, the police said. The cause of the 6 A.M. crash, which also injured two passengers, was still under investigation, a state trooper said. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who gave a Cavendish, Vermont, address, apparently lost control of the car, the trooper said. The injured were taken to Baystate Medical Center in Springfield, where Mr. Solzhenitsyn and a woman passenger were listed in fair condition, and the third person in the car, a girl, was in good condition, according to a hospital spokesman, Janet Krasnor. The identities of the passengers were not released. (AP)

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

MONTREAL — Party Bakakis is a Greek immigrant who has lived here for 30 years. She has pumped her life savings into the lively Miss Westmount Restaurant in the English-speaking enclave along the western slopes of Mount Royal.

Now, after an independence referendum she had hoped would "finally end all the talk about a new country and allow people to get on with their lives," she has decided to sell out and leave the province.

"There will probably be another referendum in two years," she said, staring at a cup of black coffee on a formica-topped table. "They want their own country, and the insecurity is very frightening. There is the animosity, and in back of everyone's mind we're not wanted here."

Since the Oct. 30 vote, in which a

bare 52,000 ballots kept Canada's largest province from embarking on the path of nationhood, high anxiety grips the city that is home to nearly half of Quebec's 7 million people.

Like Mrs. Bakakis, tens of thousands of Montrealers are immigrants — from Greece, Haiti, Mexico, Italy, Spain, Portugal, China, Korea, and elsewhere. Together with many English-speaking Canadians who live here, immigrants voted overwhelmingly against independence.

Even in its French-speaking neighborhoods to the east, Montreal was out of step with the rest of the province, where people tend to be of old Quebec stock and less accustomed to multiculturalism, and where the vote was 59 percent to 41 percent for sovereignty. In Montreal over all, the vote was 65.5 percent against sovereignty.

Because the vote for independence by French-speakers was so much higher this year than in a 1980 referendum,

and because the province-wide vote was so much closer this year — 51 percent to 49 percent compared with 60-40 in 1980 — separatist leaders of the Parti Québécois immediately called for another effort.

The Montreal vote against sovereignty prompted the province's

'I've never seen such panic and depression here.'

premier, Jacques Parizeau, to blame "money and the ethnic vote" for the result and to warn of "revenge."

Dr. Charles D. Levin, a Montreal psychoanalyst, said he found Montrealers "in a state of unreality and confusion that makes it difficult to work through emotional stresses."

When people learned recently that

the provincial government intended to shut five of the city's hospitals, serving mainly English and immigrant neighborhoods, callers to talk shows immediately concluded that the government was now getting even.

The government, based in Quebec City, insisted that the shutdowns were part of necessary cost-cutting and that Montrealers would still be comparatively well served — with 2.7 beds per 1,000 residents, compared with 1.8 beds, for instance, in Calgary. But the fears go well beyond health care.

"I've never seen such panic and depression here," said Mordecai Richler, the novelist and occasional commentator on Quebec affairs, who has a downtown apartment near McGill University. "Someone who lives in my building was trying to sell his cottage in the Laurentians. He found 45 other people trying to do the same thing and no takers."

In the 1970s, when the separatist

Parti Québécois first took control of the provincial government, more than 200,000 English-speaking Montrealers left, mainly for Toronto, which then displaced Montreal as Canada's most populous city.

"I think there will be another exodus in the next couple of years," Mr. Richler said. "If I were a young Anglophone, a Jewish kid, just finishing university, I certainly wouldn't be looking for a job here, or buying a house or trying to raise kids."

Tensions have always existed between Montreal and the rest of the province. In the last century, the city was home to an almost exclusively English-speaking aristocracy that relied on low-paid rural French-speakers to work the mines, mills and forests. That is part of a past of resentment against English-speakers that strongly motivates separatists today and gives meaning to the motto on Quebec license plates: "I remember."

Spy Satellites Turn To Natural Targets

An Eye on Ecological Data

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the Cold War a fading memory, U.S. spy satellites are beginning to turn some of their attention to nature.

In addition to peering at the usual military targets, they are monitoring such natural phenomena as clouds, glaciers, sea ice, deserts and tropical rain forests to gather clues about long-term global climatic change and ecological threats.

At the urging of Vice President Al Gore, and with the support of Congress, the new program is directing spy satellites to study about two dozen ecologically sensitive sites around the world. Ultimately, it is to monitor about 500 sites. Scientists are programming the satellites to study diverse habitats vulnerable to environmental shifts and damage, including some that are unusually remote and forbidding.

"In terms of turning swords into plowshares, this is about as good of an example as I can think of," said Jeff Dozier, dean of the school of environmental science at the University of California at Santa Barbara and a member of the program's management team.

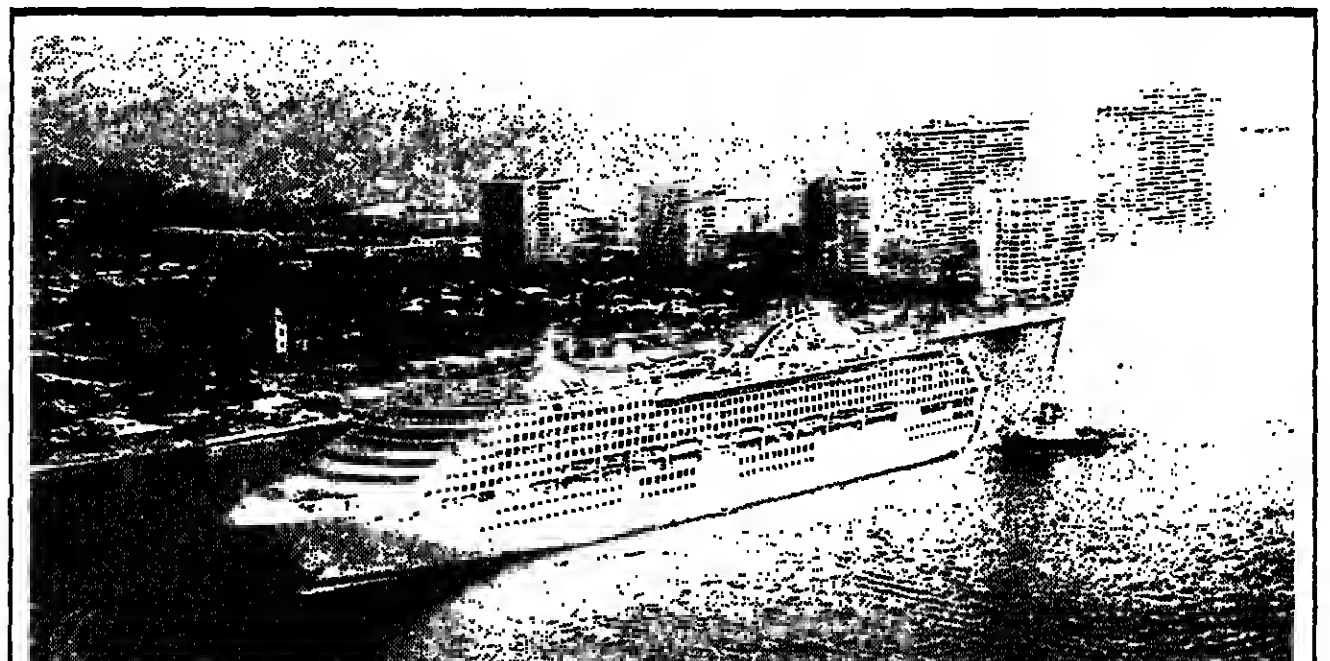
The data will be filed in archives for future generations of scientists and will remain secret for now to conceal the abilities of the U.S. reconnaissance systems, scientists involved in the project said. In-

telligence experts always try to hide the exact abilities of their surveillance systems so foes are less likely to know how to evade and counter them. And to any event, the data will be most interesting to future decades because it seeks to reveal trends over time.

The program picks areas of the Earth that are thought to be particularly revealing of changes in the natural world and repeatedly photographs them on a fixed schedule, seasonally in some cases. Data are to be collected for decades, in theory revealing subtle ecological shifts that might otherwise be missed. For example, Mount Kilimanjaro in northeast Tanzania near the Kenya border is to be scrutinized for signs that the Earth's rising levels of carbon dioxide are changing its high forests.

The monitoring effort is led by Medea, a group of about 60 scientists in academia and industry who advise U.S. intelligence agencies on the use of secret data to study the environment. Medea stands for Measurements of Earth Data for Environmental Analysis. The group was founded after the Cold War to aid re-evaluations of the sprawling U.S. intelligence enterprise and has championed an environmentalist agenda.

"We want to make sure that the scientist working in 2020 has available a lot of relevant information," said Dr. Gordon J. MacDonald, Medea's chair-



WORLD OF ITS OWN — The new Sun Princess arriving at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The 856-foot vessel, owned by P&O Steam Navigation Company in London, stands 14 stories tall and is one of the world's largest cruise ships.

man and a geophysicist at the University of California at San Diego.

The new reconnaissance effort is run for Medea by the National Reconnaissance Office in the Pentagon and is coordinated by the CIA, which is apparently pleased with the broadening of its responsibilities.

"It's an exciting new issue to engage in," said a senior federal intelligence official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "Modest amounts of resources are producing interesting results. The other thing that makes it interesting is the high-level interest. It makes any producer enthusiastic if you've got eager customers."

The program is very different

from the related effort to mine old spy satellite photos for environmental data, a process the Clinton administration recently began. That effort, featuring photos originally taken for military reasons, is often hit or miss in terms of ecological relevance. In contrast, the new effort focuses directly on nature and its subtleties.

So, too, the program is different from recent intelligence gathering that studies natural phenomena for clues to the

deeper roots of war and examines such things as drought, population growth and lack of arable land.

Medea scientists say spy satellites have several advantages over standard environmental studies. Coverage is wider and cheaper than that done by scientists on the ground and can aid in spotting trends. Moreover, spy satellites can often assess faraway areas virtually inaccessible by other means.

The scientists add that spy

satellites are better than civilian remote-sensing craft, like Landsat or Spot, which orbit the Earth for the United States and France, respectively. Military craft can zoom in on ground targets, letting scientists learn more. Moreover, they say, these spy images can often aid civilian analyses.

"You can use the intelligence assets to make the interpretation of the civilian ones much more accurate," Mr. Dozier of the University of California said.

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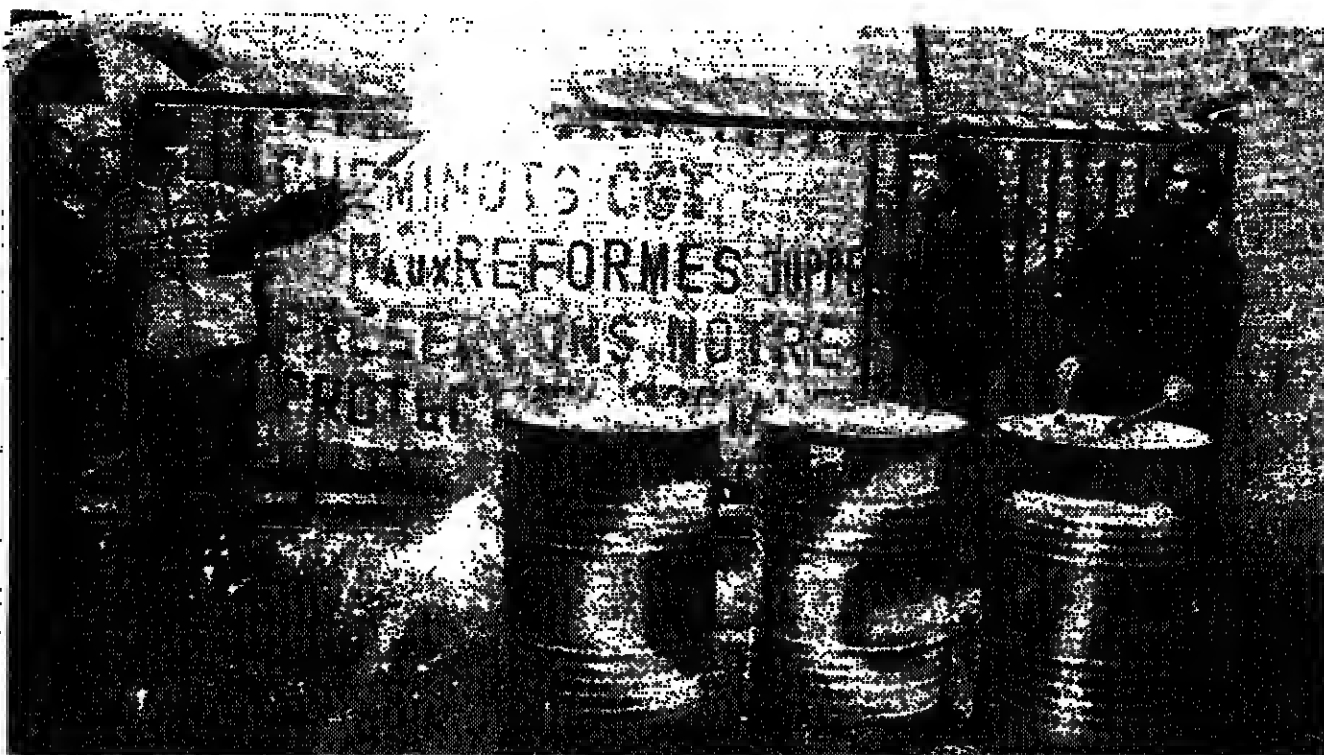
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French rail workers blocking the entrance to the station in Nice on Monday, which was closed by four days of strikes.

France Braces for New Strike Wave

Railroad Workers Keep Up Pressure on Juppé

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Militant strikers paralyzed the French railroad system Monday ahead of a general strike Tuesday that threatens to bring new chaos to the whole country.

On the fourth day of a crippling protest, drivers hardened their strike, forcing the state-owned railroad company SNCF to cancel five out of six trains. In the Paris region, virtually no commuter trains served the suburbs.

Worse is expected Tuesday, when the railworkers are again joined by strikers from other areas, including the Paris Métro, which is due to face severe disruption that could extend into the week.

The railroad workers are protesting Prime Minister Alain Juppé's plans to reform France's debt-ridden welfare system.

They are also specifically protesting a government five-year development plan that they fear will try to make savings through job cuts, wage controls, productivity gains and transferring responsibility for loss-making regional lines to regional authorities. The plan is to be unveiled on Friday.

In addition, the train drivers feared they would lose their privileged pension status, under which they can retire at age 50, 10 years earlier than most public sector workers.

A meeting between the rail unions and Labor Minister Jacques Barrot on Monday afternoon failed to resolve the issue, according to union officials. Mr. Barrot said afterward that he had explained their pension rights would be subject to four months' consultations, as would everyone else's.

Meanwhile, millions of workers were set to strike on Tuesday in the second mass stoppage in five days to protest the reform plan. Under the Juppé plan, other public sector workers will be required to work for 40 years to secure a full pension, instead of 37.5 years at present.

The public transportation systems of Paris and other major cities were expected to be severely disrupted, while the railroad workers voted to continue their stoppage. The SNCF said there would be much reduced commuter services in the Paris region and added that it expected high-speed TGV main-line and regional services to be badly hit.

On Monday, the strike forced the cancellations of five of six trains.

The SNCF stopped running trains between Paris and the southwestern city of Bordeaux after workers blocked a TGV train at the station in the city of Angoulême. Passengers had to be transferred to buses.

Strikers also blocked rail lines and occupied signal rooms elsewhere in the country.

The Communist-led CGT union is joining Tuesday's strike, called by the independent union Force Ouvrière to protest Mr. Juppé's plan to cut welfare deficits.

But a third major union, the pro-Socialist CFDT, is not taking part, giving the government hope that it can divide the labor unions. Force Ouvrière has called on private sector workers to join in the action, billed as a general strike, but most support is expected to come from the public sector, where there is more job security.

On Monday, Mr. Juppé said he would go on television in the next couple of days to make a statement on the unrest.

Bus services were cut in half for the Paris metropolitan area and suburbs, the Paris public transport company RATP said.

Meanwhile, students protesting university underfunding planned a mass day of protest on Thursday for the second time in a week.

Apart from curbing pension rights in the public sector, the Juppé plan would levy a new tax to help pay off an accumulated social security deficit that will reach 250 billion francs by the end of the year.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Britain and Ireland At Odds Over Talks

BELFAST — Despite feverish attempts to restart the peace process, the British and Irish governments remained at odds over IRA disarmament Monday as Northern Ireland prepared for President Bill Clinton's visit later in the week.

News reports said Prime Minister John Major of Britain was dismissive about proposals to break the deadlock presented by his Irish counterpart, John Bruton, on Sunday.

"We have been looking at the proposals overnight, but it is doubtful that they amount to any significant advance," a spokeswoman at Mr. Major's 10 Downing Street office said.

Mr. Major and Mr. Bruton were to speak by telephone, but the chances for an British-Irish summit meeting before Mr. Clinton's visit Thursday appeared to be dwindling. It is not known what Mr. Bruton's proposals were. (AP)

SAS Bows to Pressure

COPENHAGEN — Scandinavian Airlines System, fearing attacks by animal rights activists, announced Monday an

immediate ban on the shipment of research animals between Britain and the Nordic region.

He said that SAS had received no threats but animal rights activists in Britain had been known to use violence. "The ban only applies to the freighting of mice, gerbils, golden hamsters and rabbits out of Britain. We have received no actual threats from activists, but we felt it was time to stop transporting research rodents," he said. (Reuters)

Probe of 'Dirty War'

MADRID — The Senate called a former police chief as its first witness Monday at the start of its probe into a 1980s "dirty war" against Basque separatist rebels.

Rafael del Rio, director-general of the Spanish police from 1983 to 1986 at the height of the anti-ETA drive, appeared in camera before a senate committee.

His questioning on the illegal campaign of bombings, kidnappings and murders is the first of a series of high-profile sessions that may inflict further damage on the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González. (Reuters)

Victory for Big Pints

LONDON — The British government declared Monday that publicans can no

longer be prosecuted for selling over-full glasses of beer. Junior interior minister Timothy Kirkhope said a law under which innkeepers could be fined up to £500 (\$780) for giving a customer more than the pint ordered had been scrapped.

He said prosecutions for the offense, introduced in 1921 to prevent pub owners from attracting customers unfairly, had been rare. "It was an absolute nonsense that this offense remained on the statute book," he said. (Reuters)

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: European Parliament meets (through Thursday).

PARIS: European Commission President Jacques Santer meets with Prime Minister Alain Juppé.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for relations with Eastern Europe, Hans van den Broek, meets with President Milan Kucan of Slovenia.

BARCELONA: Second day of conference of 27 European Union and Mediterranean basin countries.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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INTERNATIONAL

In Bosnia, Pentagon Believes It Can Avoid Errors of Earlier Debacles

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the corridors of Congress and across the country, critics of U.S. involvement in NATO's plan to enforce a peace accord in Bosnia have drawn comparisons with three other American missions: Vietnam, Lebanon and Somalia.

A few months ago, the Pentagon, which has opposed nearly every peacekeeping mission since the end of the Cold War, would have agreed. But after reviewing details of the accord initiated last week, even the most skeptical commanders now express confidence that the NATO force, including 30,000 American troops, can achieve a tightly circumscribed set of goals with minimum casualties.

That is largely because the agreement meets virtually every condition the American military insisted on for success: Clear goals, a powerful force, NATO command

and control, robust rules of engagement, a one-year time limit and the expressed cooperation of the rival factions.

"By the time this thing gets approved, it will be a highly refined operational plan that will be executable," said a senior army planner who just a few months ago expressed grave doubts about sending American troops to Bosnia.

Administration officials appeared on television programs Sunday to expand on that theme. W. Anthony Lake, President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, promised that the "very powerful, well-trained American force would be allowed to defend itself."

"If anybody fools with our forces, they will get hit," Mr. Lake said. "They will get hit immediately. They will get hit very hard, and we would expect that any other challengers, threats to our forces, would be intimidated."

Commanders say critics of a Bosnia mission fail to realize how much the mil-

itary has learned from such entirely different conflicts as the one in Vietnam, where the United States fought its longest war, or in Lebanon and in Somalia, where the American role in those local conflicts was short and in some respects disastrous, or more pointedly, the United Nations operation in Bosnia.

For the Pentagon the lessons are as straightforward as they are painful: No more vaguely defined, open-ended operations. No more limits on protecting forces. No more "mission creep." Tasks added incrementally without political consensus.

Moreover, in contrast to Vietnam and Lebanon, there is a peace agreement for Bosnia and the factions have consented to NATO troops, including Americans, to enforce it. Mr. Clinton insisted on letters from Serbian, Bosnian and Croatian leaders promising to insure the safety of American and other troops.

Recognizing that rogue militia or snipers might still oppose the deal, the 60,000-

member NATO force will have "a very, very broad range of authorities, which should enable it to do all that's necessary to enforce its specific military tasks," said Lieutenant General Wesley Clark, the Pentagon's senior representative at the talks.

Since the failed army raid in Mogadishu, Somalia, in October 1993, in which 18 American soldiers died, the military has reversed its record and successfully led the operation to withdraw all foreign troops from Somalia, rushed aid to Rwanda and sent 20,000 troops to help restore democracy in Haiti with a total of about half a dozen casualties.

To be sure, Bosnia will be much riskier than Rwanda or Haiti. Americans will be injured and perhaps killed. Even with the upbeat U.S. military assessment, there is no guarantee that the accord will heal a nation ravaged by nearly four years of killing.

NATO troops will be responsible for enforcing a cease-fire in a buffer zone between the rival factions, and for insuring

the safety of relief workers, police trainers and international aid specialists as they rebuild the country. But the NATO force, wary of tasks commanders say are best left to local authorities, will not help deliver relief aid, protect thousands of returning refugees or insure free elections except in emergencies.

As Defense Secretary William J. Perry said, the role of the NATO force is to separate the armies, enforce a cease-fire and put the rival troops and their weapons in cantonments, giving relief workers a yearlong breathing space to re-establish civil functions.

But Mr. Clinton was facing a wary public and an openly skeptical Congress as he made a nationally televised address on Bosnia on Monday night. The administration argues that after playing a pivotal role in negotiating a peace agreement, the United States, as the leader of NATO, is obliged to help enforce it.

NATO commanders say they are ready

for Bosnia and will not be hampered by the restrictions placed on UN peacekeepers. NATO troops will have the orders and equipment, including M1-A1 tanks and Apache attack helicopters, to defend themselves with the authorization to "use deadly force whenever necessary," Mr. Perry said.

Finally, NATO forces are to leave Bosnia by December 1996. Mr. Perry said that if all goes well, troops deployed next month might begin returning home by June. All forces are to be out by December.

How will American officials know if they have succeeded?

"It means creating a stable environment, to return Bosnia back to a normal situation, for people to live normal lives, that they would have a reasonable degree of protection and self-defense capability, and that the fighting will stop," James Pardew, a senior Defense Department negotiator at the talks, said last week. "We'll know it when we see it."

NATO: Shooting First

Continued from Page 1

tion against someone who is exhibiting hostile intent," he added.

The biggest dangers to be faced by the multinational force, he said, are land mines, snipers and rogue elements of the warring parties in Bosnia.

The Bosnian Serbs in particular have warned of violence over the peace plan initiated last week, but their threats were dismissed Monday by a European negotiator as mere "noise."

Hard-line Serbs dislike the part of the agreement that calls for the return of Serbian-held suburbs of Sarajevo to Muslim-Croatian rule.

The European Union's mediator for the former Yugoslavia, Carl Bildt, said he had expected opposition to the deal, but what was important was that Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic, who negotiated for the Bosnian Serbs, had accepted it.

"We had expected dissenting noise" from the Bosnian Serbs, he said after meeting EU ministers in Barcelona.

The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, has warned that Sarajevo would become "the Beirut of Europe" if the city were reunified as stipulated in the deal. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

Suicide of 13-Year-Old in Japan Rivets New Attention on Bullies

Year's Toll: 9 Children Killed Themselves

By Mary Jordan
and Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's heartache over schoolyard bullying worsened Monday when a 13-year-old boy hanged himself from a basketball hoop, in a gesture he apparently thought could save other children from the kind of torment he endured.

"I've been bullied. They've taken my money. I will sacrifice myself. Please save other children," said a note left by Hisashi Ito, whose death came on the first anniversary of another bullying-related suicide that focused national anguish on this long-standing youth problem.

In a country where people spend their lives trying to fit in, bullying is especially painful to children because it involves groups ostracizing one who is somehow different. Nine children have killed themselves because of bullying in the last 12 months, according to a poll released Monday by the Mainichi

newspaper. Nationally, more than 20,000 cases of bullying are reported to education authorities each year.

Children who are too fat, short, quiet or even beautiful have been the targets of bullies in this land where an extraordinary high value is placed on conformity. It is unclear why young Ito was habitually tormented by the five classmates he named in his suicide note, but he wrote that those boys robbed him of \$50, stripped him naked in the bathroom and then poured cold water on him. He also received what he said were "silent phone calls" at home.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama established a cabinet-level panel last year to look into the bullying problem. Six months ago, the Education Ministry set up a hotline on which children who are being verbally or violently abused by classmates can talk anonymously to counselors. More than 380 children have called. After Hisashi's body was

found by a newspaper deliveryman, stunned classmates cried in disbelief. The five boys named in the suicide note were being interviewed by school authorities, and exams set for Tuesday were halted as the school sorted out what had happened.

Two hours after Hisashi's body was found in Joetsu, a small city in northern Japan, a second 13-year-old boy was found hanged in Totori in western Japan. That boy left no note. The police and his parents said they believed he was distraught over his grades.

The suicides of the two 13-year-olds grabbed national attention on a day when many schools throughout the country were holding memorial services to mark the anniversary of last year's suicide. On Nov. 27, 1994, Kiyoko Okochi, 13, killed herself in her hometown near Nagoya. He left a suicide note detailing how he had been bullied by four schoolmates, who had extorted \$11,000 from him over three years.



LEBANON SYNOD — Pope John Paul II presiding Monday at the Vatican at a special synod on the Catholic Church in Lebanon. To the left are Cardinal Nasrallah Pierre Sfeir and Cardinal Jan Pieter Schotte of Belgium.

CURRENCY: EU Overcomes Main Hurdles to Single Monetary Unit

Continued from Page 1

bers. Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock, in which he dismissed the 1999 deadline as "unrealistic."

Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany, who has dominated Europe's single-currency debate in recent months with demands for tough-budget discipline, hailed the agreement on the scenario. It calls for a single currency to be introduced in stages between Jan. 1, 1999, and the middle of the year 2002.

By requiring EU leaders to decide which

countries meet the criteria for a single currency in early 1998, based on actual economic data for 1997, the plan ruled out the risk that countries might use favorable or fudged estimates to gain admission, he said. He also stressed that the scenario would retain the Deutsche mark as Germany's legal tender until 2002.

Finance Minister Jean Arthuis of France gave only conditional support to the plan, however. French officials believe leaders decide on the criteria at the end of 1997, he insisted, and President Jacques Chirac will press that point when EU leaders gather to

endorse the scenario at their summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 15 and 16.

France also wants governments to commit to issue bonds in the single currency from 1999 to enhance its credibility, Mr. Arthuis said.

Paris wants to avoid any risk that the decision could be made after French parliamentary elections scheduled for March 1998. But he said that any difference over the date for the decision "was not of the kind that would block a consensus" on the scenario when EU leaders meet in Madrid.

TOWERS: The Sky's the Limit

Continued from Page 1

Malaysia's state oil company. "We are also showing the world we are a developed, industrialized country," he added.

If all goes according to plan, China by 1997 will boast the world's tallest building, the 457-meter Chongqing Tower. Chongqing is the main city in Sichuan, home province of Deng Xiaoping, the country's paramount leader.

Chongqing's reign won't last long, either.

A Japanese firm announced recently that it would build a 460-meter tower, to be called the Shanghai World Financial Center, in Shanghai, China's largest city and its emerging financial powerhouse.

The firm, Forest Overseas Company Ltd., a unit of Mori Building Company Ltd. of Japan, said it would head a

mainly Japanese development group that would spend about \$750 million to complete the project in 2001.

In Hong Kong, however, foundation work has begun on something even taller, Nina Tower. If finished as scheduled, it will become the world's tallest building in 1998 at 468 meters.

Not to be outdone, three Indonesian tycoons said in September that they planned to build a 500-meter tower for telecommunications and other uses in Jakarta by 2000, at a cost of \$400 million.

Although it is technically not a building for human habitation, the lower sections of the tower will incorporate a hotel, shopping center and office block.

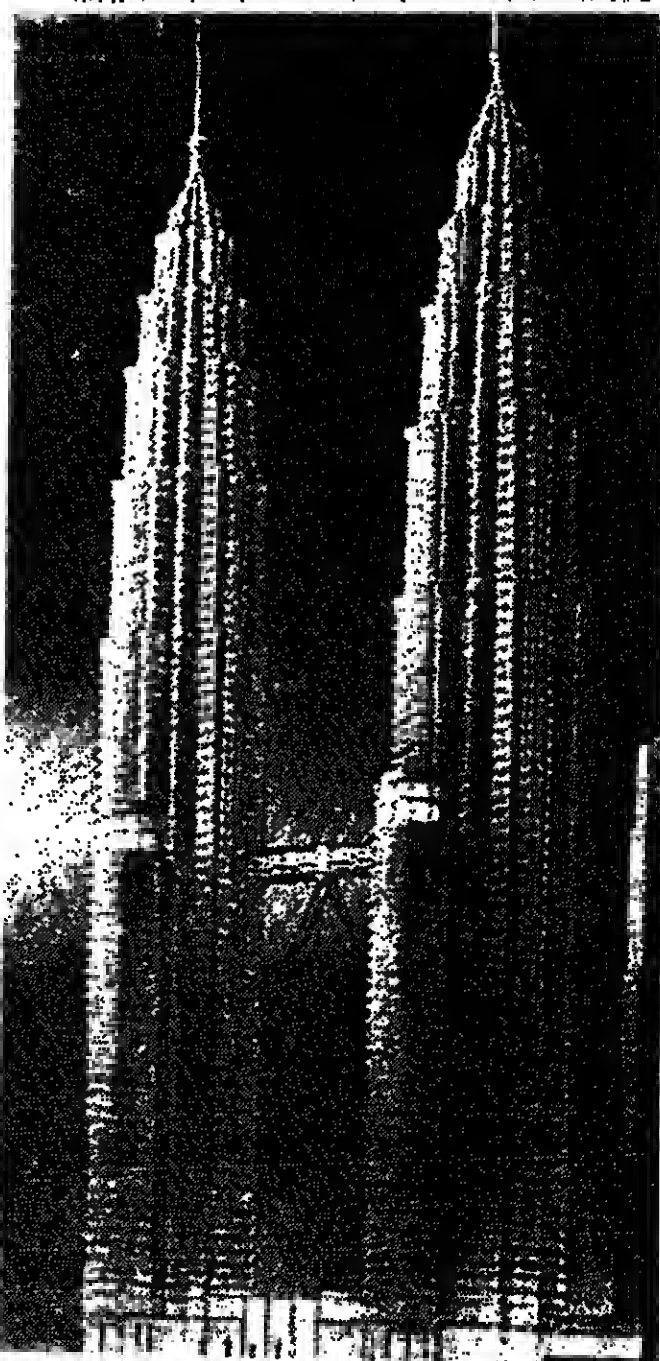
If built, this tower would be the third tallest communications structure in the world.

Anthony Downs, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, who has studied urban development in East Asia, said that in such cities as Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Bangkok, Shanghai, Beijing, Seoul and Kaohsiung on Taiwan there was "reckless overbuilding" without adequate infrastructure, such as sewerage, water supply and roads.

Charles Correa, a leading Indian architect and planner, said that putting up the tallest buildings in the world could be a triumph of construction but not necessarily of architecture.

"There is a déjà-vu quality about Asia's new buildings," he said.

"We are living in a dream, but it is a banal middle-American dream, decades after the Americans have rejected it. We Asians want to replicate it because we have money."



A drawing of Kuala Lumpur's record-reaching towers.

SUBWAY: Arson Attack on New York Clerk Seems to Mimic the Movie

Continued from Page 1

operate in the making of violent scenes involving arson, shootings and explosions and that those were filmed on Los Angeles sound stages.

In the attack Sunday, the liquid ignited with such force that the bulletproof booth was blown apart, spraying broken glass, charred insulation and splintered wood inside the subway station.

Judging by the power of the blast, which was felt in apartments a block away, investigators said the arsonists, who escaped, were probably injured. A transit official said a charred glove believed to belong to one of the attackers was found on a station staircase.

Moments after the explosion, Teresa Cohen, a police sergeant, arrived at the sta-

tion, where, she said, Mr. Kaufman "ran right into my arms."

"He said: 'Somebody blew up my booth. I'm hurting. I want my family. Please help me,'" she recalled.

Other police officers said they found an old-fashioned military assault rifle, an M-1 carbine with a clip holding 17 cartridges, lying on the station floor near the demolished booth, leading investigators to guess that the attack had been a failed attempt at robbery.

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, Police Commissioner William J. Bratton and Mr. Kiepper, the Transit Authority president, pointed out at a news conference that the attack bore a strong similarity to the movie. Mr. Bratton noted that the attack on Mr. Kaufman was the first of its kind since 1988, when several token booths were set ablaze.

"It has been seven years since we have had an incident," he said. "It is a strong coincidence that within the last week, a movie opened in this city that has several scenes depicting this type of an incident. But until we get our hands on the two individuals we are looking for, we really won't know if that had any role."

Mr. Kiepper said, "We know from experience that when you get movie and television depictions of criminal activity, it is often copycatted."

Officials at Columbia Pictures, which released "The Money Train," could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Bratton said Mr. Kaufman told investigators that his attackers used a plastic soda bottle to squirt a flammable liquid through the slot in the booth's window used for token sales and lighted it.



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INTERNATIONAL



Moroccan Textile Workers Stage Sit-In

Some of the 500 women employed by the Manufacture du Maroc factory flashing the victory sign Monday during a protest in a suburb of Rabat. The women have been on strike for two weeks to protest "repeated violence" by a supervisor against several female employees.

In Armenia, the Bloom Is Off the Democratic Rose

By Steve Levine
New York Times Service

YEREVAN, Armenia — When Armenia became independent four years ago, supporters in Washington spoke of a Western-oriented country that would demonstrate how democracy could flourish in a troubled region.

Now, after much financial aid from Washington, Armenia's image is being clouded by accusations that the government manipulated national elections this year and that it has moved to crush its main opposition.

"The bloom is off the rose in Armenia," said an American official who monitors the former Soviet Union.

"In Washington they've decided these people are not as de-Sovietized as we would have liked to believe."

Yet American officials say support for Armenia is not at risk in Washington, due to sympathy for the country of 3.5 million people and because of effective

lobbying efforts on its behalf.

The situation in Armenia reflects how increasing numbers of former Soviet republics have neglected commitments to Western principles after witnessing the relatively mild reaction to flawed elections and crackdowns in the region.

Monitors have reported irregularities in recent elections in all three former Soviet Caucasus republics.

Five years after gaining power, President Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan, 49, a former professor at Yerevan State University, has become "a pragmatist with the arrogance of power," a Western diplomat said.

This mixed personality is reflected in a moderate foreign policy, but a domestic posture in which he demands almost uncontested authority.

The State Department challenged Mr. Ter-Petrosyan's suspension last January of the main opposition party, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or

Dashnak, and its disqualification from July parliamentary elections.

In House testimony, James F. Collins, ambassador-at-large for the Commonwealth of Independent States, said there were "substantial irregularities" in the elections.

Mr. Ter-Petrosyan emerged from the elections with effective control of all three branches of government, including 160 of 190 parliamentary seats and the right to appoint all judges.

Rachel Dunbar, a Moscow analyst for New York-based Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, said that Armenia had made a "clear retreat from its previous enthusiastic commitment to human rights."

Many Armenian officials say, however, that their country should be viewed in the context of its surroundings — sandwiched between Iran, Turkey, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

"What is wrong with Western estimations is that they try to compare the level of democracy here with Western

standards," Levon Zourabian, a presidential assistant, said during an interview.

"Instead, they must compare it with Soviet times."

Armenia's new, harsher image is reflected in Mr. Ter-Petrosyan's energetic attack against Dashnak.

In a way, Dashnak, which was formed in 1890, has been an easy target — a vocal group whose almost messianic self-image has alienated many Armenians in this country and many Armenian immigrants overseas.

But the group has been respected for sustaining the idea of Armenian nationhood.

Mr. Ter-Petrosyan began attacking Dashnak in December 1994, asserting that it had resumed its terrorist past in Armenia. In subsequent months, he suspended it as a political party, saying its leadership illegally included expatriate Armenians, then ordered some 30 members arrested.

Algeria Leader Vows More Democracy

Urges Islamists to 'Repent'

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The newly elected president of Algeria, Liamine Zerrouk, pledged Monday to bring about "an authentic pluralistic democracy" to Algeria, inviting various political factions in the North African country to a "national dialogue."

But he pointedly omitted militant Islamic fundamentalists, referring to them only as "misled Algerian youth" whom he urged to "repent."

In his first address to the nation following a triumph in presidential elections 11 days ago, in which he won 61 percent of the vote, the 54-year-old former general promised parliamentary and municipal elections without setting specific dates.

He ignored calls by officials of the main Islamic opposition party, the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, for talks to end the four years of civil strife, including an offer Monday of a unilateral cease-fire.

Mr. Zerrouk appeared unhurried in stretching a hand to those who carried arms to battle the state in the past four years, reflecting perhaps a widespread conviction among the Algerian leadership that the elections represented a turning point. Also, Algerian officials said in telephone interviews, it is far from clear that the Islamic movement is unified enough for any of its factions to speak authoritatively.

Indeed, since the elections, a wide segment of Algerian affairs experts have come to look upon the high rate of participation in the poll by Algerians, in defiance of opposition calls for a boycott, as having uncovered a political landscape that may have taken the place of the secularist-fundamentalist confrontation that has dominated Algerian political discourse since 1992.

In his speech Monday, the president appeared to share these views, speaking of a "new national order" based on the rejection of violence.

Children, but No Childhood

The Associated Press

PARIS — Poor health care, inadequate schools and a climate of war in many countries is "robbing children of their childhood," a report on children's rights said Monday.

The report was released at the International Forum on the Rights of the Child, sponsored by Unesco. More than 20 heads of state or their wives met in Paris, including Naina Yeltsin, venturing abroad for the first time since her husband's most-recent heart problems.

Worldwide, 1.4 billion children under age 18 live in poverty and 100 million are home-

less, the researchers said. In Europe, about 5 percent are below the poverty line; in the United States, 20 percent live in poverty.

More than 6.6 million children die each year of diarrhea and pneumonia, brought on largely because of poor water supplies and living conditions, the report said.

Measles still kill a million children each year, tetanus kills another 600,000 and polio cripples 140,000, even though 80 percent of the world's children have been vaccinated against those diseases. AIDS is expected to kill 850,000 children a year by 2010.

Ivory Coast's Governing Party Wins Parliament as Foes See Irregularities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The governing Democratic Party won an overwhelming majority Monday in Ivory Coast's parliamentary elections amid complaints from the opposition about how the voting was conducted, according to official results.

Partial results from the election Sunday, announced by Interior Minister Emile Constant Bombet, gave the party of President Henri Konan-Bédié 133 of the 175 seats in the National Assembly.

The opposition Ivorian Popular Front and the Rally of the Republicans Party took nine seats each in the polling, which was conducted peacefully, unlike the October presidential election, when 10 people died in violence related to the voting, according to official figures.

Opposition leaders complained that the drawing of constituency boundaries and the failure to register some of their supporters on the electoral rolls had cost them seats.

Observers said the results issued to date showed how the

Democratic Party had established broad support in the countryside.

Three parliamentary seats will be contested next year because voting in one western region, an opposition stronghold, was postponed as a result of an effective and violent boycott of the presidential election.

Across the country, the voting in the parliamentary elections was marked by a peaceful atmosphere that contrasted sharply with the tension surrounding the presidential poll in October. (AFP, Reuters)

H. J. Abaya, Journalist, Dies

The Associated Press

MANILA — Hernando J. Abaya, 87, the former editor in chief of The Manila Times, died of a stroke Saturday.

Mr. Abaya began as a reporter in the 1930s and, during World War II, joined a group of Filipino patriots to organize the Free Philippines, an underground group that engaged in intelligence gathering and propaganda against the Japanese.

He was also active in the Civil Liberties Union, and was imprisoned when then-President Ferdinand E. Marcos imposed martial law in 1972. He was also an author and professor.

Max Fernández, 51, Brewer and Politician

LA PAZ (AP) — Max Fernández Rojas, 51, one of the wealthiest people in Bolivia,

died in an airplane crash Sunday that also killed six others on board.

Mr. Fernández was killed outside Uyuni, a town 300 kilometers (190 miles) south of here, where he had dedicated a sports complex and was promoting candidates. The cause of the crash was not known.

Mr. Fernández, a leader of the populist UCS party that is part of the governing coalition, was the majority owner of the Bolivian National Brewery.

Mercedes Rossey, 34, Pianist and Composer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Mercedes Rossey, 34, a pianist, composer and bandleader, died of cancer Thursday in Barcelona.

Her jazz band, with which she toured Europe, included the saxophonists Mark Turner and

Steve Wilson. She also played with the saxophonists Herb Harris, Seamus Blake and Antonio Hart, the trombonist Hal Crook and the drummer Leon Parker.

Kim Chang Ho, 60, the minister for North Korea's electronics industry, died Sunday of an unspecified illness, the official news agency KCNA reported.

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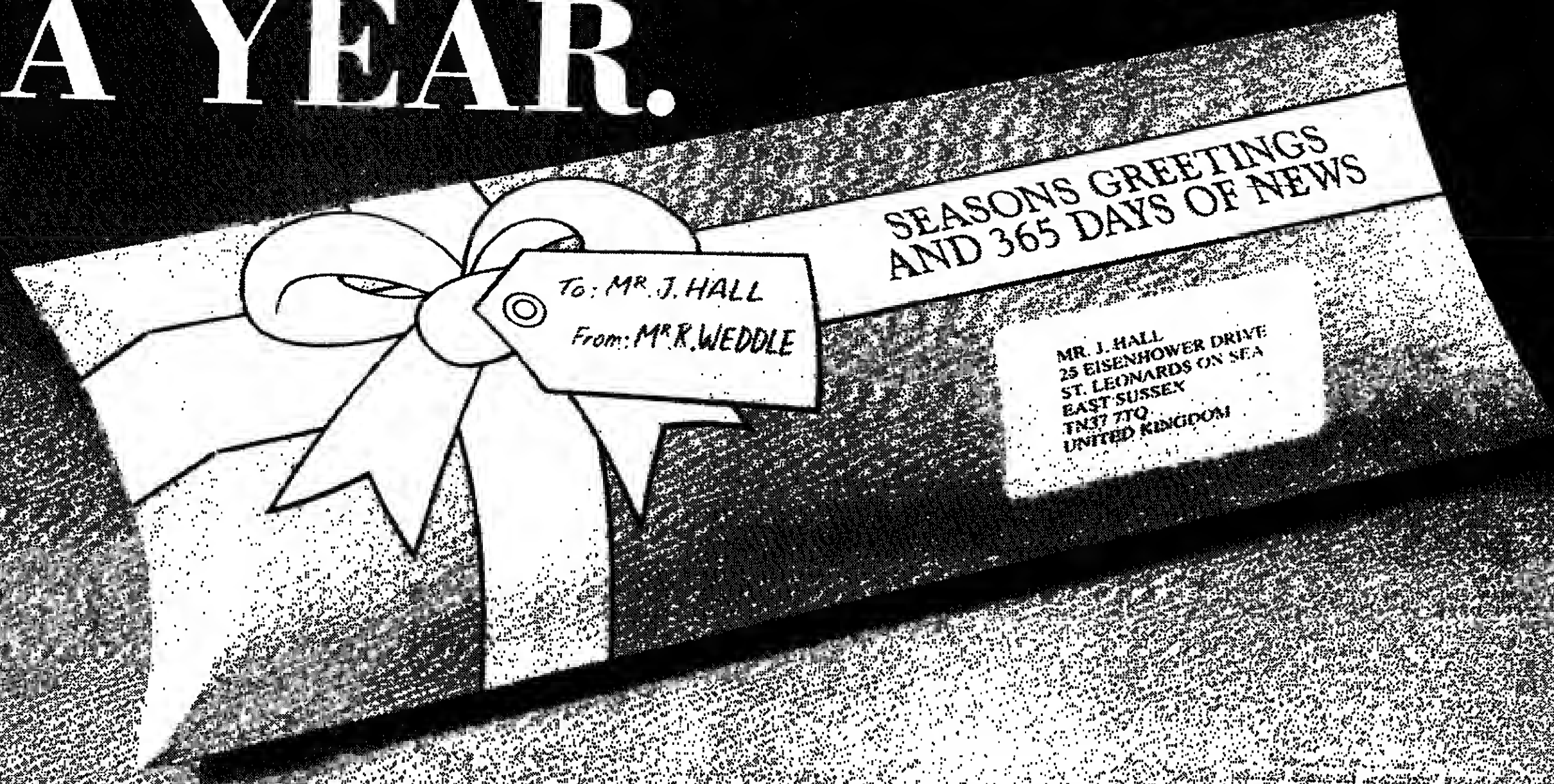
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INTERNATIONAL

In Egyptian Elections, Democracy Also May Win or Lose

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — As Egypt prepares for its first parliamentary elections in five years, the campaign season is in full swing. Buildings are swathed in political advertisements, the media are filled with campaign news, and opposition leaders can even be found reading statements on state-run television.

But there may be less to Egyptian democracy than meets the eye. Despite seemingly fierce competition — more than 4,000 candidates are vying for 444 parliamentary seats — the governing National Democratic Party is sure to win an overwhelming victory in Wednesday's voting, consolidating President Hosni Mubarak's grip on power after 14 years in office.

While the governing party's dominance is explained partly by the power of incumbency, and the nature of an electorate whose familiarity with authoritarian rule dates to the pharaohs, opposition leaders say the Mubarak regime has, if anything, backtracked on democratic reforms that had their tentative beginnings under Anwar Sadat, Mr. Mubarak's predecessor who was assassinated in 1981.

They cite, among other things, the government's relentless use of state media to promote its own candidates and widespread efforts to silence or intimidate leading opposition figures, including arrests, bans on public gatherings and a new press law that imposes harsh penalties for defaming public figures.

The government has directed its toughest action at the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's main opposition

"If you want something done, it is the state who will do it."

group. Last week, the courts sentenced 54 Brotherhood activists, including some parliamentary candidates, to prison terms of three or more years, and the government shut the group's Cairo headquarters.

But the government also has brought pressure on secular critics, including human rights activists and members of an independent commission set up to monitor this week's election.

"The very basic difference is the

Pharaonic philosophy," said Milad Hanna, a commission member, musing on the contrast between Egyptian politics and the Western variety. "Mr. Clinton is a president; he's coming for eight years maximum. Mr. Mubarak is the pharaoh; he's coming to stay until he dies."

Egypt was supposed to be different. In a region whose dominant political archetype is defined by such Arab leaders as Hafez Assad of Syria or Saddam Hussein of Iraq, Egypt has one of Africa's oldest Parliaments, relative press freedom and, since 1979, more than \$2 billion a year in annual economic and military aid from the United States.

While hardly a model of Western-style democracy, Egypt seemed to be inching in that direction under Mr. Sadat, who legalized some opposition parties in 1976, and during the early years of Mr. Mubarak's rule. By 1990, however, progress toward democracy appeared to have stalled, as opposition parties boycotted parliamentary elections that they charged were grossly unfair.

The opposition parties have since decided to give Egyptian democracy another chance, and the government has allowed them some latitude. Each

opposition party has been granted 80 minutes of free television time, for example, and streets in some poor districts are festooned with banners reading, "Islam Is the Solution," a battle cry of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood.

Members of Mr. Mubarak's party also are campaigning furiously, showing that all politics is local and Egypt is no exception. "It's a question of, 'Can you help my son get a scholarship?' 'Can you get my uncle a job at this government ministry?' 'Can you get us a new school?'" said a Western diplomat here. He said that even though people are "disaffected and complacent and compliant," he thought the system "delivers a lot of what they want. It's not just a sham."

Independent analysts estimate that even in the fairest of elections, the ruling party would win 55 to 60 percent of the vote.

"Democracy in Egypt is not deep-rooted," said Abdel Moneim Said Ali, director of Al Ahram Center for Strategic Studies in Cairo.

"Belief is still in the state. If you want something done, it is the state who will do it."

But few analysts doubt the gov-

ernment has stacked the deck to win a considerably larger share, on the order of about 80 percent.

That is enough to guarantee Mr. Mubarak a comfortable margin when Parliament decides in 1997 whether to extend his presidency, which requires a two-thirds majority.

While ballot-box stuffing and other forms of election fraud are familiar practices here, the government's most obvious advantage is its control of the broadcast media in a country with nearly 50 percent illiteracy. Under the guise of news programming, state-run television recently featured an hour-long program titled, "Mubarak's Achievements."

But more chilling to the opposition is the government's pre-election crackdown on the Muslim Brotherhood.

Despite its illegal status, the Brotherhood has long operated in the open and is fielding a number of candidates running as independents.

In recent months, the government has tried to discredit the Brotherhood, accusing it of indirectly supporting Islamic militants who have waged a violent four-year campaign to replace Mr. Mubarak's government with an Islamic state.

Gadhafi Opponent Murdered in London

Friends Blame Regime

The Associated Press

LONDON — A leading opponent of the Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi has been murdered in London, the police said Monday.

The body of Ali Mehmed Abuzeid, 55, who lived with his wife and family in self-imposed exile in Britain, was found with stab wounds by employees early Sunday at the combined butcher's and grocery store he owned in west London's Paddington district.

Detective Superintendent Dick Bell, the police officer leading the hunt for the killer, said: "At the moment we are keeping an open mind in regard to the motive for the murder."

But the BBC quoted friends of the slain man's family as saying that they suspected the killing was the work of the Gadhafi regime.

The police said nothing had been stolen from the store.

The Foreign Office refused comment on a report Monday by the official Libyan news agency, JANA, that Libya has offered to help Britain with the murder inquiry.

It quoted sources in the Libyan Foreign Ministry as saying that Libya had requested "participation of the concerned Libyan parties with the British authorities into the probe over the killing of Libyan citizen Ali Mehmed Abuzeid."

Mr. Abuzeid was imprisoned in Libya in April 1973 because of his opposition activities. He spent 20 months in jail in Tripoli but left Libya in 1975.

In 1981, he was influential in the creation of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, a leading opposition group seeking the overthrow of Colonel Gadhafi.

The organization was subsequently given by internal divisions.

Swiss Will Negotiate On Marcos Accounts

Filipinos Seek \$1.9 Billion

By Henry Weinstein
Los Angeles Times Service

Two large Swiss banks will hold a bargaining session in Hong Kong that could generate significant payments to 10,000 Filipinos.

The Filipinos are trying to collect on a \$1.9 billion judgment against the estate of the late President Ferdinand E. Marcos, stemming from a human-rights case.

The Filipinos were awarded the judgment last year after a U.S. jury in Honolulu found that Mr. Marcos, who died in exile in 1989, was responsible for major human-rights abuses — including torture, murder and "disappearances" — of fellow Filipinos.

The banks — Credit Suisse and Swiss Bancorp — were not defendants in the human-rights case. But evidence was introduced at the federal trial that they were holding what is now estimated at \$475 million in Marcos-linked funds in the name of dummy Liechtenstein foundations, Marcos associates and aliases used by Mr. Marcos and his widow, Imelda.

If the Hong Kong mediation, to be held soon, succeeds and the plaintiffs are able to get money from the Swiss accounts, it would set a significant precedent, said Joan Fitzpatrick, a professor at the University of Washington who is an expert on international human-rights law.

She said it would be the first time that plaintiffs made a substantial recovery in any of the lawsuits filed in the United States under the Alien Tort Claims Act.

Several U.S. judges have ruled that they had jurisdiction over the Marcoses after the couple fled their native land in 1986 and settled in Hawaii.

While no one expects the Filipinos to obtain the full \$1.9

billion awarded them, several sources said it is possible that they could get \$100 million, with each person getting an average payment of \$10,000.

The banks — with the approval of a U.S. federal judge, the Philippine government and the plaintiffs' lawyer — have recruited Chester A. Crocker, chairman of the U.S. Institute of Peace and a former assistant secretary of state in the Reagan administration, to supervise the Hong Kong mediation.

James P. Linn, the lead U.S. attorney for Mrs. Marcos, who is the chief beneficiary of the estate, said he is not sure if she will participate in the mediation, but added that he has encouraged her to settle.

If the case is not resolved by mediation, the banks fear that U.S. District Judge Manuel L. Real, a Los Angeles-based judge who presided over the trial in Honolulu, will impose significant penalties on them if they continue to maintain that they do not have to disclose how much Marcos-linked cash they have in their vaults.

Swiss officials are sufficiently concerned about what they view as a challenge to their bank secrecy laws that they have sent two letters of protest to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher.

Mr. Linn said that Mrs. Marcos would be willing to pay \$30 million or more to settle the case if the Philippine government was willing to drop hundreds of cases pending against her in Manila.

But another lawyer involved in the case, speaking anonymously, said he thought Mrs. Marcos would be willing to turn over \$100 million of the Swiss bank funds to the human-rights plaintiffs and give three-fourths of the remaining money to the Philippine government, while keeping one-fourth for herself and her children.

IHT Agrees to Pay Lee for Damages

Reuters

SINGAPORE — International Herald Tribune executives have agreed to pay 300,000 Singapore dollars to Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew over an article that defamed him. Mr. Lee's lawyer said Monday.

The three defendants agreed to pay the senior minister 300,000 dollars by way of damages and costs, said the lawyer, Tan Kok Quan. The settlement, equivalent to \$210,000, was recorded at an in-chambers hearing Monday.

At issue was an article by an American academic, Christopher Lingle, that was published in the newspaper on Oct. 7, 1994.

The IHT, which is owned by The New York Times and The Washington Post, apologized for the article last year and did not contest liability.

The defendants who agreed to pay Monday were the paper's executive editor, John Vinocur; its Asia editor, Michael Richardson; and its publisher, Richard McClean. Mr. Richardson is based in Singapore, while Mr. Vinocur and Mr. McClean are at the paper's Paris headquarters.

Mr. Lingle did not offer to settle and was not represented by the IHT's lawyers, Mr. Tan said.

Mr. Lee, Singapore's prime minister from 1959 to 1990, has reserved his right to take action against Mr. Lingle. "The senior minister can, at a later date if he wishes, still have the case heard against Lingle and have damages which Lingle has to pay assessed," Mr. Tan said.

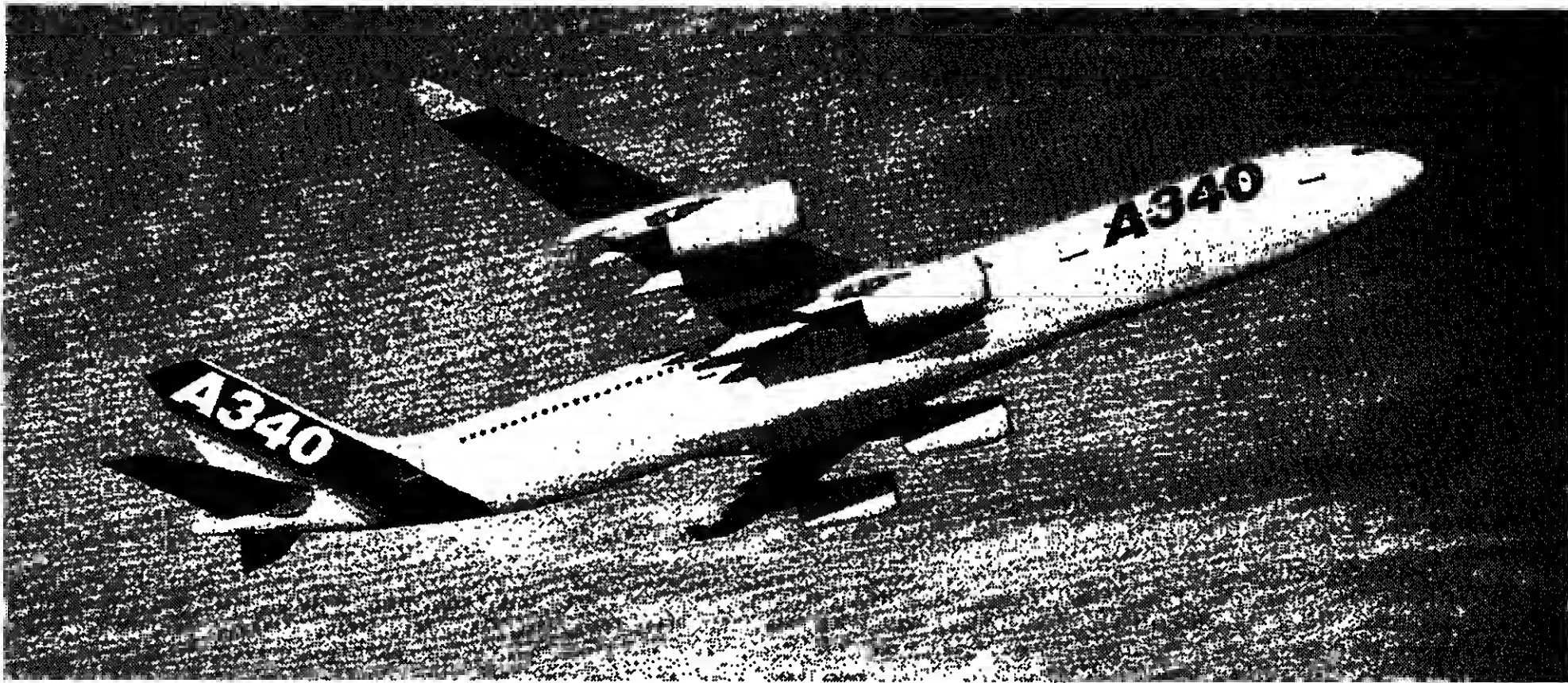
Mr. Lingle, a former lecturer in European studies at the National University of Singapore, left Singapore and quit his job after he was questioned by the police shortly after the article was published.

He has not returned since.

The proceeding Monday marked the second time in four months that the newspaper paid Mr. Lee for defamation. In July, a Singapore court ordered the newspaper to pay 950,000 dollars to three of the country's leaders over an article alleging nepotism in government.

The court on July 26 told the newspaper to pay Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong 350,000 dollars. Mr. Lee and his son, Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, were awarded 300,000 dollars each.

A340



THE A340 OUTSCORED ALL WIDE-BODIED AIRPLANES IN RECENT "U.S. TRAVEL & TOURISM ADMINISTRATION" PASSENGER SURVEY (U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT).

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Languages in America

Eighteen U.S. senators and close to 200 members of the House of Representatives are co-sponsors of a bill to make English the official language of the United States. It would require the federal government to conduct virtually all its business exclusively in English. No one disputes the importance of a common tongue. In the country, and now even in cyberspace, that tongue is English. But to require it is blatantly unfriendly, un-American and perhaps an unconstitutional abridgment of free speech.

The English-only movement is obviously popular. English has been adopted as the official language for state government business in 22 states, mostly in the past 15 years. Three states have adopted it this year, but the governors of two others — Maryland and Georgia — vetoed it.

This is basically a Republican issue. The chief sponsors of the bill are Representative Bill Emerson of Missouri and Senator Richard Shelby of Alabama. In striking contrast to the congressional Republican drive to dismantle federal regulation, they would create new regulation in an area both subjective and sensitive.

U.S. English, the largest lobbyist for English-only legislation, claims that the Emerson-Shelby bill makes some "com-

monsense" allowances for the use of foreign languages, in things like government services affecting health and safety. But what about tax collectors? How about foreigners seeking help, even seeking asylum?

It is obviously more efficient for a government clerk to speak Spanish with a Hispanic American who is uncomfortable in English. Moreover, what would all those congressional sponsors say if the language police told them they could not communicate with constituents who have not mastered the official tongue?

A House subcommittee recently held two days of hearings on the Emerson bill and others, and plans to hold more. Several Democratic representatives spoke in opposition, but only one outside opposition witness was invited — a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union.

There is little doubt that the issue will come up in election campaigns next year. Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader and presidential hopeful, has already raised it. He says America needs "the glue of language to bind us together." Others would say the glue that truly binds the nation is a common belief in freedom, including freedom to speak any language you please.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

About More Than Money

In the U.S. budget negotiations that lie ahead, the money issues may be easier to resolve than some of the issues having to do with the role of the government, particularly in assisting the poor. The congressional proposal to balance the budget in seven years would do more than cut the estimated cost of such programs as Medicaid and food stamps. It would essentially repeal them in their present form.

The government currently undertakes through programs such as those to guarantee a minimum standard of living to people who meet certain eligibility criteria, no matter where in the United States they may live. Medicaid is intended to afford them access to health care; the food stamps program, to make sure they have money enough to buy food. The budget-balancing bill would largely end these entitlements — wrongly, in our view. Instead, the federal government would begin to give the states block grants of declining real value to spend on health care and nutrition pretty much as they chose.

That would be a huge change. It involves not fiscal policy so much as fundamental social policy expressed in fiscal terms. The fight is about not just the cost of government but the goals — and that is why the negotiators' task will be so hard.

The dollars will hardly be a snap, but politicians are accustomed to dealing with dollars. The Congressional Budget Office is going to update the economic and programmatic assumptions on which its deficit estimates are based. The estimates are likely to come down a little as a result. Leading Republicans have indicated that they might be willing to settle for less of a tax cut than in the bill. That, too, would reduce the need for spending cuts. (The right policy would be no tax cut at all until the deficit is down, but, because the president, too, has unfortunately endorsed a cut, that seems politically unlikely.) Finally, there seems to be some willingness on both sides (although neither wants to go first) to slow

the automatic escalators whereby Social Security benefits rise and tax liabilities are prevented from rising with inflation.

If they were to do all three of those things, they could pretty easily come up with, say, \$250 billion in "savings" over the next seven years. The "savings" would let them get to a balanced budget with that much less in conventional spending cuts. That might not solve the money problem entirely, but it would go a long way to doing so — unless, of course, the Democrats insisted on using the bulk of it to avert the cuts in Medicare about which they have so steadily complained; then there would be too little left to ward off the more serious cuts that the Republicans have proposed in other programs.

But money will not solve the other problems. The food stamps program functions in such a way as to set a national income floor. For a moment the level of benefits. Do the negotiators finally agree to keep such a floor in place, or do they allow it to be broken up as the bill would? Medicare is the primary health care program for the elderly and disabled; it pays most of their bills, but by no means all. Medicaid is the backup that pays the rest for those who cannot afford it, together with the bills of low-income women and children. If Congress is going to shake up Medicare to cut costs, as it should, then it needs to strengthen rather than weaken Medicaid, the backup, so that the needy do not become the victims.

The temptation as these complicated talks progress will be to judge which side is winning by the depth of the various cuts. The dollars will be a shorthand. How much are they taking out of Medicaid? Is that closer to what the president proposed, or to what Congress wanted? But these are fights in which, for better or worse, the way they cut will matter at least as much as the amount. When they have finished, what will be the remaining federal guarantees? That is the core question.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Rules for Lobbying

The rules on lobbying in Washington are premised on a sensible idea: where expensive lobbyists are concerned, the public has a right to know who is paid how much to lobby whom, and for what. The problem is that existing laws are full of loopholes, so a lot of the people who make most or much of their living lobbying don't even have to register. Earlier this year, on a unanimous vote, the Senate passed a bill that would close the various loopholes on lobbying law and make the rules mean what they claim to mean.

The loopholes ought to be closed. For example, many of those who lobby the executive branch but not Congress, or lobby congressional staff members but not senators or representatives, are effectively exempt from the rules. Under the new bill, they wouldn't be any longer. Many lawyers who spend most of their time lobbying are not now required to provide any public information. They, too, would be covered under the new bill.

The question now is whether the House will pass this bill and send it to the president, or gum it up with amendments that would force a House-Senate conference and delay enactment indefinitely. In Democratic Congresses, such delay spelled the death of lobby-disclosure bills, and reform-minded Republicans fear the same fate this time.

Two amendments seem particularly attractive to the Republicans, because they might force President Bill Clinton to veto a bill that he otherwise would sign and also create problems in the Senate. One is the ubiquitous Istook amendment (named after Ernest I. Istook Jr., Republican of Oklahoma) that would cut or restrict federal grants to entities that engage in "advocacy" or lobbying. The amendment as written is a bad idea on its face, but the point here is that its inclusion in this bill would create huge obstacles to final enactment of a sensible reform. Similarly, the House should reject an amendment put forward by William F. Clinger, Republican of Pennsylvania, to prohibit federal agencies from promoting public support or opposition to legislation. Some Republicans are quietly asking whether their party would be so enthusiastic about tying the executive branch's hands if a Republican were president. But here again, if Mr. Clinger wants to push this cause further, he can; he just should not let it be used as a way of stopping this bill.

The Senate lobbying bill is worth passing as written, and its enactment should not be delayed any further. The House should vote down the various amendments and send the bill straight to the president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Why America Can't Walk Away From the Balkans

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — To hear the gifted advocate, Vice President Al Gore, struggling to win support for the Clinton administration's Bosnia venture was to realize that this debate is less about foreign policy "interests" than about the very definition of being American.

Perhaps that is true in all close cases. This case is about as close, and as important in setting a post-Cold War precedent, as it gets.

In the first instance, to be American is to be hardheaded and to have some reason to do what we do. In Bosnia we would be stabilizing Europe, showing leadership in NATO and ending a terrible slaughter. By any familiar foreign policy measure, these are big-ticket items. If "national interest" or "national interests" were dominating the Washington debate, then it would already be over.

It is the mark of our new-era puzzlement, however, that these considerations do not suffice. State them, as I heard Mr. Gore state at a White House briefing last week, and people ask you to go beyond the preoccupations of "foreign policy experts" and instead to address the concerns of "real people."

Mr. Gore responded to this particular query by recalling that a wheezing uncle had been gassed in World War I. He went on to offer what I regard as a foreign

policy clincher: The United States, after bombing the parties to the table and brokering an agreement, cannot walk away — and withholding American troops from the peace-implementation force would be exactly that — without inviting incalculable international consequences.

We shall see how such a line plays in Congress. Many in the Republican majority plus some Democrats are wary of being led into a quagmire by an inexperienced commander in chief. Bill Clinton's hopes may rest on the possibility that they are even warier of taking full responsibility for what the outcome might be if they said "no" and cut off his policy. If they do not prefer to share responsibility by saying "yes," they could simply go along.

In fact, saying "no" is coming to take on echoes of the Senate vote killing American participation in President Woodrow Wilson's post-World War I collective security system, the League of Nations. Not to craginate, but there is a similar aura of portent, of a decision being taken at a hinge point of history, of stakes larger than the fate of a small, distant place that few Americans can yet find on a map.

It certainly was "American" for the

Senate to keep America out of the League of Nations. Isolationism has deep roots in our past and in our consciousness. But it was plainly wrong. We are still paying the costs of doing less than we might have done to prevent the unraveling of Europe in the '30s and the onset of a second world war.

No reasonable person claims that a second dose of isolationism in the American century would consign us to disasters of that sort and scale. But the mere flick of a television switch demonstrates that world disorder is pervasive. It is thoroughly American to remain globally involved in order to counter this condition.

Reinforcing our 20th-century record of engagement is our still vibrant inheritance of Wilsonian idealism, our far-flung interests and the leadership role widely expected of us in politico-military affairs.

Foreign policy decisions often are unscientific, hanging as they do on consequences guessed at and not yet felt. Few choices are as easy as was President George Bush's to contest Saddam Hussein's grab of Kuwait and to remove Saddam's threat to global oil — concrete "interests" — and even then Congress came along only reluctantly. To select among instances of world disorder, since they cannot all be treated, is a contentious and unavoidable task.

In the Bosnian instance, the selection is

made easier, although not automatic, by changes on the ground. For three years the United States kept its distance from a situation with these constants: a nearby location, an ominous cause (ethnic stress), terrible civilian loss, challenge to regional and international institutions, the possibility of spread. But suddenly last summer, events and American policy produced the hint of a settlement.

The earlier policy of hesitation can be debated. But there is no debating the moral and political requirement to seize the summer's opening. To convert that opening to peace in a manner that balances risks and results is what the president was called upon to pursue and Congress is now called upon to support.

What foreign policy is most about is reliability. It establishes a more or less formal scheme of commitments, which lead nations and other actors to plan what they can do and what they cannot do.

The end of the Cold War dissolved one flawed but finally stabilizing scheme of commitments. More than any other single consideration, a principled and practical American response in Bosnia can introduce a new scheme — perhaps less flawed, restabilizing. The alternative is to go it alone when we Americans feel like it. That is not foreign policy but escape.

The Washington Post

Without U.S. Troops, the Peace Pact Will Not Be Carried Out

By Warren Christopher

The writer is U.S. secretary of state.

WASHINGTON — The United States must help peace take hold in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is in America's interest to carry out the agreement reached in Dayton, Ohio.

I have never been involved in a negotiation with so many complex and seemingly intractable issues at stake. The negotiations took place against the backdrop of four years of the bloodiest events in Europe in 50 years.

The American role in reaching a comprehensive settlement was essential. But at crucial moments the presidents of Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia sought each other out in direct talks and reached hard-fought compromises. American and allied resolve, combined with war fatigue, self-interest, fear of continued carnage and an eye toward history's verdict, produced a sound agreement.

Each party recognized its overriding interest in peace. No one in Bosnia should want to return to war — not the Muslims, who have suffered the

most, nor the Serbs, who will only see the sanctions lifted as the agreement is carried out. Peace is the key to everything the parties need — reconstruction, justice, rejoining the international community.

The accord will not erase the past or guarantee that the fabric of Bosnian society will be restored. But it can bring peace. The international community must help the parties take the steps to carry out the settlement.

On every issue, the agreement initiated at Dayton meets the principled standards on which we insisted. It assures that Bosnia can continue as a single state, with its sovereignty fully respected by its neighbors, and federal institutions that represent its Croat, Muslim and Serb communities alike. The arms embargo is being lifted. Sarajevo, so

long a symbol of Bosnia's desperation, will be reunified.

The agreement protects human rights. Free and democratic elections will be held next year. People will have the right to move freely throughout the country, and refugees will have the right to return to their homes or receive compensation.

The parties are obligated to cooperate fully in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes. The new constitution bars indicted war criminals from office. The International War Crimes Tribunal welcomes the pact.

It is virtually certain that if this best hope for peace fails, the war will reignite and spread. It will threaten American allies and destabilize a region where shifting frontiers and ethnic unrest have long been a cause of conflict among larger powers. It

could require an intervention far costlier than anything contemplated today.

By helping peace take hold, we can end the most terrible atrocities in Europe since World War II. We finally have a chance to end violence that has been so perniciously directed at specific groups because of their faith.

But a paper agreement alone will not end the war for good. After four years of violence and dozens of broken agreements, the Bosnians need confidence that peace will endure.

That is why a NATO force is needed. America, the source of NATO's strength, must participate in that force.

This is an acid test of American leadership. After seizing the opportunity for peace last summer, combining diplomacy with decisive airpower, helping the parties hammer out constitutional principles and bringing them to Dayton, the United States cannot walk away from peace now.

As President Bill Clinton has

said: "There are costs and risks to all involved in making peace. But the costs and risks of failing to make peace are far greater." — a resumption of violence, more massacres and concentration camps, real danger of a wider war, and a grave challenge to NATO and to our leadership in Europe.

NATO's mission will be to monitor the cease-fire and ensure that the parties withdraw their forces to agreed positions. An American general will lead the force. It will have the authority and strength to defend itself, and a firm exit strategy. The parties have pledged to cooperate fully with NATO forces and to ensure their safety.

Without American leadership, there would have been no agreement. Without our troops, an agreement that serves our interests will not be carried out. That is the case the president makes to Congress and the nation. It deserves everyone's support.

The New York Times

Princess Diana May Be Taking On More Than She Can Handle

By A. N. Wilson

LONDON — It would be a mistake to suppose that the decision by the Princess of Wales to make a television broadcast was a simple act of marital revenge; even if you suppose that she was provoked beyond endurance to get her own against Prince Charles.

No one can doubt that this was a skillfully organized attack on the institution of the monarchy itself. Not just on Charles. Not just on the Queen, whom Diana obviously hates. But on the monarchy.

Her interview, when shown on British television on Nov. 20, had the nation reeling. No one had guessed quite how indiscreet she was going to be.

No one had dreamed, for one moment, that she would admit her affair with "Major" (in fact he is a disgraced captain) James Hewitt. Nor that she would be quite so open about her jealousy of Camilla Parker-Bowles or about her psychological difficulties, her

bulimia, her sense of isolation and inadequacy within the royal family.

But then, nor had anyone supposed that she would be so self-confident and so well-groomed in her answers. She has been taking lessons from experts.

Only a week before the broadcast she attended a private dinner party in London with the comedian Ruby Wax, Home Secretary Michael Howard and the new editor of the radical right-wing Sunday Telegraph, Dominic Lawson, whose wife Rosa is a close friend of the princess. No one can doubt that all those present have scant regard for the old institution of the monarchy. Nor has the television star Clive James, also a friend of the princess, who helped her with her gags.

For the real threat to the monarchy comes not from the soft-centered old left but from the radical right.

When she was the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher made no secret of openly despising the queen and of disagreeing with the essentially liberal consensus politics that the House of Windsor has always espoused. Mrs. Thatcher clashed with the Queen over the issue of sanctions on South African trade and in the row in the Commonwealth about apartheid.

Similarly, Prince Charles is a committed liberal, openly hostile to the "little Englanders" of the right. So, the political core of the interview was when Diana was asked if her husband could ever be the king of England. Her preparedness to say that she thought it was highly unlikely has deliberately put the cat among the pigeons.

She is clever enough to have put on a brilliant television performance, but perhaps not clever enough to realize that she is being

used by the extreme right, which would be only too pleased if the monarchy were to fall, or at least be weakened.

She was able to depict "the enemy," as she calls the Queen's Court, and the establishment friends of her husband, as malicious old duffers with no sympathy for her numerous personal difficulties. The powerful thing about this line of argument is that it is partly true. The Queen herself was staggeringly insensitive to the difficulties in the early years of her daughter-in-law's marriage.

It was for the Queen to make sure that the 19-year-old ingenue should have been welcomed into the family and taught the tricks of the royal trade, rather than being left to fend for herself. This included learning how to cope with the Edwardian rules of marriage: a united front before the eyes of the world, concealing much adultery and unhappiness in private.

To commit adultery with the wife to the heir to the throne is a capital offense in England. Equally, it is treason for Diana to suggest that the rightful heir, Prince Charles, might not or should not inherit his mother's crown.

She has been led to the hysterical lengths of making such an outrageous suggestion because she is deep in the excitement of a marital war. This is a battle which she has undoubtedly won. But by using the language of warfare herself, she invites the thought that it takes more than one battle to win a campaign.

The war is not about individuals. It is about the oldest and most durable constitutional monarchy in the world.

The example of Wallis Simpson and Edward VIII should be enough to tell Diana that when it comes to fighting a war, the establishment can get very nasty indeed, and that for all her undoubted popularity, if she continues to rock the boat in this way the establishment will simply get rid of her, as they got rid of Edward and Mrs. Simpson.

She might think she will pull down Charles with her. Well, we shall see.

Mr. Wilson, the British journalist and novelist, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Spilling Royal Beans

THE institution of monarchy in Britain will never be the same. But the princess's remarkable confessions, for all to watch, were part of the saga that has been unfolding for some time. Didn't Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, spill the beans first, with his pathbreaking television interview setting the stage for a new version of monarchy?

Philandering and unfaithfulness have been royal traits down the ages. The difference this time is that two of the principals involved are telling their people and the world that they did it.

—S. Nihal Singh, writing in the Khaleej Times (Dubai).

Orwell Comes to Massachusetts

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — If you are heading for college or graduate school in America and are sensitive about being male, female, black, white, Asian, young, old, married, gay, straight, Catholic, Jewish, evangelical, Protestant or a veteran, you might think about going to the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Protection against offense to group sensibilities is the purpose of a new code of behavior proposed by the university's administration and its union of graduate student employees. It would punish as "harassment" a wide range of speech by faculty members or students — including "epithets, slurs and negative stereotyping" — that may offend groups.

Speech codes at American universities had seemed to be on the decline. Several were held unconstitutional. So it is of more than parochial interest that an extraordinarily sweeping code should be proposed in this supposedly liberal-minded state.

The proposed code, circulated at the Amherst campus last month, would ban speech that offends "on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, marital status, veteran status or disability."

The graduate students' union said it would add "citizenship, culture, HIV status, language, parental status, political affiliation or be-

lief and pregnancy status."

Speech in those categories would be offensive if it "discriminates against the conditions" of people's participation in the university. It would be judged by what a "reasonable" member of one of the groups would think of the speech.

To enforce all this would take a complex apparatus of boards and panels. The university would train "volunteer advocates" to represent complainants and defendants. Penalties for students and faculty would range up to dismissal. The graduate students' union said there should also be "mandatory harassment education" at the Amherst campus.

Orwell is the name that comes to mind as one reads this proposal. It would create a totalitarian atmosphere in which everyone would have to guard his tongue all the time lest he say something that someone found offensive. (The code would let anyone who heard a doubtful remark about some group bring a complaint, even if he were not a member of the group.)

Do the drafters have no knowledge of history? One wonders. They show no understanding that freedom requires, as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "freedom for the thought that we hate." And if not, what

are they doing at a university?

Conservatives who are on the lookout for Political Correctness will find the Amherst campus proposals a juicy target.

Fortunately, faculty members across the political spectrum are rallying against the code. Daphne Patai, professor of Spanish and Portuguese, said many at the university understood that its job "is not to impose 'comfort' levels, that civility and suspicion, not rules and regulations, are the way to shape the tone of a community."

Robert M. Costrell, professor of economics, said a student who was an unmarried mother might be offended by a statement warning that bringing up "large numbers of young men" in single-parent families could lead to "violence, unrest, disorder." The warning was given by Daniel Patrick Moynihan in 1965.

The chancellor, David K. Scott, responded to criticism by suggesting that a code was required by federal Department of Education regulations. They threaten to withhold aid from any university with a "hostile environment" in terms of race. (Similar gender rules are being prepared.) If so, the federal regulations need revision. It is ironic to stop letting the elastic concept of "hostile environment" menace freedom of speech, at universities of all places.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Dumas Legacy

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] When the President of the French Republic received the news of the death of Alexandre Dumas, yesterday evening (Nov. 27), he left the Comédie Française. Alexandre Dumas occupied himself with those social and moral questions most prominent in connection with the condition of his country. It was he who caused the question of natural children to make a great step forward in France; to him is due the honor of having put the idea of duty into the heads of his fellow citizens.

Naturally the Big Powers contend that they have most at stake and cannot jeopardize their interests, even when the majority of the nations represented in the League demands an immediate change in present conditions as affecting armaments and mandates.

1945: U.S. Envoy Quits

WASHINGTON — Major General Patrick J. Hurley resigned today (Nov. 27) as American Ambassador to China, bitterly assailing American policy in Asia, and declared a Third World War was "in the making." The soldier-diplomat charged the United States with using its power and reputation to "undermine democracy and bolster imperialism and Communism" in the Far East. He asserted: "We are permitting ourselves to be sucked into the power bloc on the side of colonial imperialism and against Communist imperialism. I am opposed to both. I still favor democracy and free enterprise."

1920: League Divided

GENEVA — Confidence in the League of Nations on the part of smaller nations has plainly lessened. To many the League under its present organization is appearing more and more as an alliance of the Big Powers to defeat the more liberal aims of the smaller ones.

International Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1857

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OPINION/LETTERS

Twisting Historical Facts To Make Ratings History

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "History has had assigned to it," wrote Leopold von Ranke in 1874, "the office of judging the past and of instructing the present for the benefit of the future." But the historian rejected that propagandistic assignment, proposing a different purpose: "to seek only to show what actually happened."

That goal of impartially discovering what *really* happened is now expected of the best historians. But truth in biography has been undermined by a new breed of cinematic pseudo-historians who hype conflict and twist facts to suit dramatic requirements or political ends.

The dismayed ghost of von Ranke visited me the other night during the showing of a TV movie about the Chicago mobster Sam Giancana. I remember "Momo," as Frank Sinatra's Nevada business associate was called. A generation ago, I had a hand in making known the gangster's connection with the Kennedy White House, through a mistress he shared with the president.

Some of the scenes in the movie rang true. Mr. Giancana was indeed approached by the CIA to assassinate Fidel Castro, and the jealous mobster did induce government agents to wiretap a woman singer as lusted after.

But political fiction was added. In the film, Mr. Giancana is approached by another mobster, purportedly on behalf of Joseph P. Kennedy, to steal the 1960 presidential election in Chicago. The viewer is led to believe that a corrupt deal was struck between the Kennedys and the mob from which all other plots flowed.

I was never an admirer of old Joe Kennedy, the former bootlegger and stock manipulator who used his fortune to help finance his son's election. And yes, like all old Nixon hands, I think the Conk County rolls added a "cemetery vote" to the rolls to swing the election there to John Kennedy.

But a deal with the mob to deliver Illinois? No evidence of that exists. The baseless charge adds a delicious connotation of corruption to the Kennedy clan — but when drama must be served, history is often subverted.

In another docudrama, "JFK," director Oliver Stone sought to blacken the reputation of Lyndon Johnson. Mr. Stone's purpose is

The truth is distorted to suit dramatic ends.

suspecting audience. In it, President Nixon will be shown wanting to delay peace with North Vietnam until after his re-election, so he could then bomb the North to kingdom come. Mr. Kissinger is shown to be equally cynical, wanting to achieve closure in negotiations — only so he could claim credit for the re-election.

That's not the way it was. I was there. The president and his aide had differences over negotiating tactics, but their motive was to end the war with honor, the sooner the better. Walter Isaacson's critical biography, on which the movie is supposedly based, does not viciously impugn motives and patriotism. But the screenplay needed dramatic conflict.

Moreover, Mr. Nixon is portrayed — caricatured — as a lush. Bonze is in his hand in almost every scene. Nixon-haters nail him for any number of faults, but alcoholism is a new one.

Not all film biographies are phony; a recent docudrama on the TV reporter Jessica Savitch was both accurate and riveting. Fiction can illuminate history, as Herman Wouk has shown in books and screenplays, but the writers and directors who attach the names of real people to their fictional characters are using a cheap device to spike their dramas.

Those who profit from violence on television are rightly being denounced; what of those who deliberately do violence to the truth about what really happened?

The New York Times



Milosevic gives safe conduct passes to U.S. troops.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Misplaced Blame

Regarding "Agreement of Last on the Old Notion of Partitioning Israel" (Opinion, Oct. 20), by Glendon Raphael.

The United Nations and its secretary-general are blamed by Mr. Raphael, the former director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, as contributing more than anyone else to the outbreak of the Six Day War between Israel and Egypt in June 1967. The secretary-general is supposed to have accepted Egypt's ultimatum to withdraw the UN peacekeeping force stationed on Egypt's side of the border with Israel and thus to have paved the way for the attack on Israel.

Let us remember that peacekeeping is not provided for under the UN Charter. In inventing the first UN force, the General Assembly told the secretary-general that UN soldiers could be stationed only in "host countries that consented to their presence. This directive also applied to governments providing soldiers.

After the Suez War in 1956, Egypt and Israel were both offered a UN force in buffer zones on the border. Egypt accepted contingents from India and Yugoslavia; Israel declined

to accept any United Nations contingent. That force fulfilled its mandate until May 17, 1967, when Egypt withdrew its consent.

The secretary-general pleaded with Egypt to reconsider, and once again offered Israel a force. Both efforts failed. Moreover, India and Yugoslavia gave in to Egyptian pressure and agreed to withdraw their contingents regardless of the secretary-general's sentiments. Egypt started the Six Day War on June 5.

It is crystal clear that contrary to Mr. Raphael's view, the secretary-general is not the one to be blamed.

IAN SCHUMACHER, Paris.

The writer is a former acting deputy director of the UN's Field Operations Service.

On Smoking

As an American visiting Europe now for three months, I have found no evidence for the implied claim in Philip Morris ads that smokers here give any thought to others. They never ask if smoking will bother me — not even when they light up in places where smoking is forbidden,

or in closed vans where their smoke can't be avoided. Philip Morris might more usefully put on all their billboards and on every pack of cigarettes a plea to smokers to check that their neighbors don't object before they light up.

JACK BASS, Meylan, France.

For all of my 58 years, in 100 countries of this world, very few days have gone by during which, indoors or out, I have not been forced to inhale someone else's tobacco smoke — with no questions asked.

DONALD DE ROHAN, Heidelberg, Germany.

He Was There

I am writing to express my astonishment that the name of the prime minister of the Slovak Republic, Vladimir Meciar, was omitted from the list of those at the funeral of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin ("A Who's Who of World Leaders Attending Jerusalem Rites," Nov. 7).

FRANTISEK DLHOPOLCEK, Slovak Ambassador, Tel Aviv.

The Earth of China Yields Rich Treasures of the Past

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK — In China as elsewhere, farmers plow, geologists map remote deserts and army conscripts dig trenches. But perhaps nowhere else does their toil yield more incredible finds: entire armies of life-size terra-cotta warriors, walled cities buried in shifting dunes or, as happened not long ago, a fifth-century B.C. tomb harboring a whole orchestra of perfectly preserved string, wind and percussion instruments.

Nowadays in China, discoveries like these are almost commonplace. "Just Another Wonder" was the

solemn contains a throne room, a copper dome showing the sky, a relief map of China with rivers flowing with mercury, all said to be guarded by booby traps.

Because Chinese excavators are not sure their skills are equal to the challenge of toxic mercury, an assault on the tumulus is being deferred. Diggers have ample work, meantime, at innumerable tombs near Xian, China's imperial capital for 1,100 years. The very best finds, all dug since the 1960s, are in the new Provincial Museum, opened in 1991, as awesome as it is uncelebrated. Here in pristine condition are regiments of Tang horses, exquisite bronzes, two miniature armies and vivid frescoes.

Abating the boom is a 1991 law requiring surveys and salvage work before breaking ground on major engineering projects. Thanks to oil discoveries in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, this has given archaeologists funds for long-delayed campaigns. For the first time, major joint projects are under way with American, French and Japanese scholars, in half-buried Silk Road cities in the Taklimakan Desert and the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas in Dunhuang. This has been accompanied by a revision of old dogmas. No longer are Western explorers like Sir Mark Aurel Stein vilified simply as plunderers. From the turn of the century until the 1930s, Britain's Stein and Sweden's Sven Hedin, among others, were the first to draw the world's attention to the ancient riches in China's deserts and caves, thus opening the way to today's golden age.

In a country where the market mentality thrives, it is the Chinese themselves who have plunged into the swelling antiquities trade. New and tough laws have not deterred wholesale plunder. Artworks are readily smuggled by boat to Hong Kong, where in 1994, according to the current Archaeology magazine, customs officers seized 500 Han and Tang figurines worth \$5.7 million. With 350,000 tomb sites, China is an easy target for pillage.

"To be rich," instructs a peasant saying, "dig up an ancient tomb; to make a fortune, open a coffin." In today's China, the past is but one more bonanza, and China's still-buried wonders may be to the next century what Greek and Egyptian treasures have been to ours.

The New York Times

BOOKS

M. PEI: Mandarin of Modernism.
By Michael Cannell. 402 pages.
\$35. Carol Southern.
Reviewed by Witold Rybczynski

AT the time of the recent opening of Cleveland's Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum — or, rather, the L.M. Pei-designed Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, as it was invariably called — I heard a radio interview with one of the museum officials, who was asked about the famous architect. "Wasn't it odd that Mr. Pei, who is a self-proclaimed lover of classical music and who doesn't listen to rock and roll, was chosen to be the designer?" asked the interviewer. "Not at all," answered the official. "We specifically wanted him because we knew that the Pei name would be recognized and would give credibility to the whole project."

There are not many contemporary American architects who carry that sort of prestige. Philip Johnson, perhaps, or Frank Gehry? But Johnson, despite his celebrity, has never received a commission for a nationally important civic mon-

ument; neither (yet) has Gehry. Pei on the other hand, had designed two of them: the East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington and the overhaul of the Louvre Museum in Paris. One can debate the architectural merits of both projects, but the East Building is immensely popular with visitors (although less so with the curators), and the refurbished and enlarged Louvre is widely favored by Parisians. Moreover, the glass pyramid that Pei installed in the Louvre's Cour Napoleon seems destined to become a landmark as recognizable as the Eiffel Tower or the Arc de Triomphe.

Yet Pei is not universally admired in the architectural world. Although his office has been the training ground for dozens of talented architects, including William Pederson, Ulrich Franzen and James Polshek, as well as Henry Cobb and James Ingo Freed, who became his partners, there aren't any Pei disciples, as there were Mies van der Rohe disciples or Louis Kahn disciples. Nor does there appear to be a Pei philosophy of design. "He's not a design influence," Philip Johnson told Michael Cannell, the author of this new biography of Pei,

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Tim Bevan, executive producer at Working Title Films in London, is reading "High Fidelity" by Nick Hornby. "A teenage boy finds himself running a record shop in Camden. At 35 years old, he is still in the same shop and trapped in an eternal adolescence. It's very funny." (Miranda Haines, IHT)



"he's just Mr. Success." Ralph Lerner, dean of Princeton's architecture school, was even more uncharitable toward Pei: "He's irrelevant. There's no body of theory that goes along with his work."

Why is the best-known architect in America, who has been commissioned to build some of the most important buildings here and abroad, not also acclaimed by his peers? Is this a reflection of the shallowness of modern celebrity, or is it, perhaps, an indictment of the rest of the architectural profession, which has grown increasingly estranged from the values of the public it purports to serve, and is more interested

in a "body of theory" than in beautiful buildings? Although so-called post-modern design was supposed to be more accessible, more user-friendly, one might say, it was precisely the modernist Pei's buildings that were popular with the public and equally popular with a distinguished series of patrons: Jacqueline Kennedy, Paul Mellon and J. Carter Brown, and Francois Mitterrand. How does Pei manage to turn cool modernism into such hot stuff?

Cannell struggles mightily with these questions, and if he doesn't provide a satisfactory resolution, he does give the reader many useful and interesting insights into the way that architecture is practiced today. Cannell is a journalist, not an architecture critic, and he sometimes seems unsure of his subject, which causes him to lean on outsiders' opinions as regards Pei's designs. This produces many one-liners, such as the catty comments cited above, but unfortunately it doesn't produce a coherent analysis of the work.

On the other hand, Cannell is a conscientious journalist, and he describes the actual business of architecture thoroughly and engagingly. This book provides a clearer description of how large commercial buildings get designed and built than any other I have read.

Evidently, Pei is an exceptional person, yet he is so withdrawn and impenetrable — Cannell obviously had very little access to his subject — that he remains almost a bystander in his own biography. This book is a satisfactory exploration of the background of Pei's professional achievements, but it's "too bad," as Philip Johnson is quoted as saying, "one can't grasp the man himself."

Witold Rybczynski, who teaches at the University of Pennsylvania and is the author of "Looking Around: A Journey Through Architecture," wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

AT the Sixth Miguel Indurain Tournament in Buenos Aires, first place went to the 23-year-old Dutch grandmaster Leek Van Wely and the 25-year-old Spanish international master Pablo San Segundo.

Van Wely exhibited nice attacking skill in his defeat of the Argentinian international master Sergio Giardelli. The Dutchman sacrificed a pawn for a lead in development and soon followed it with the offer of a bishop to break up the enemy king position.

It was unusual for Van Wely to recapture with 7 Qd4. After 7...Nc6 8 Qh4, Giardelli could not obtain parity in the center with 8...d5? because 9 cd Nd5? 10 Nd5 Qd5 11 Ng5 wins the black queen.

The reduction of material with 9...Nc5 10 Nd5 Nd5 11 cd N3 12 Bf3 did not solve Black's problems. Had he tried 12...Bf6 then 13 Bg5 Bg5 14 Qg5 Rg5 15 Rd1 Kg7 16 Rd4 h6 17 Qc5 f6 18 Qd4 d6 19 Re4 Qd8 20 Re1 Bf5 21 Re4 yields White clear superiority in space and mobility.

Giardelli's chosen alternative, 12...Re8, let Van Wely make a powerful positional pawn sacrifice with 13 d6! to bottle up the c8 bishop and impede the development of the a8 rook.

On 14...d5, Van Wely sped



his mobilization with 15 Bh6!, sacrificing another pawn. After Giardelli took it with 15...Bb2 and Van Wely played 16 Rb1, Giardelli could not play 16...Qa2? because he would have lost a piece to 17 Bd5 Qa3 18 Qd4 Re7 19 Rd3 Qa5 20 Rb2 Qa1 21 Bc1.

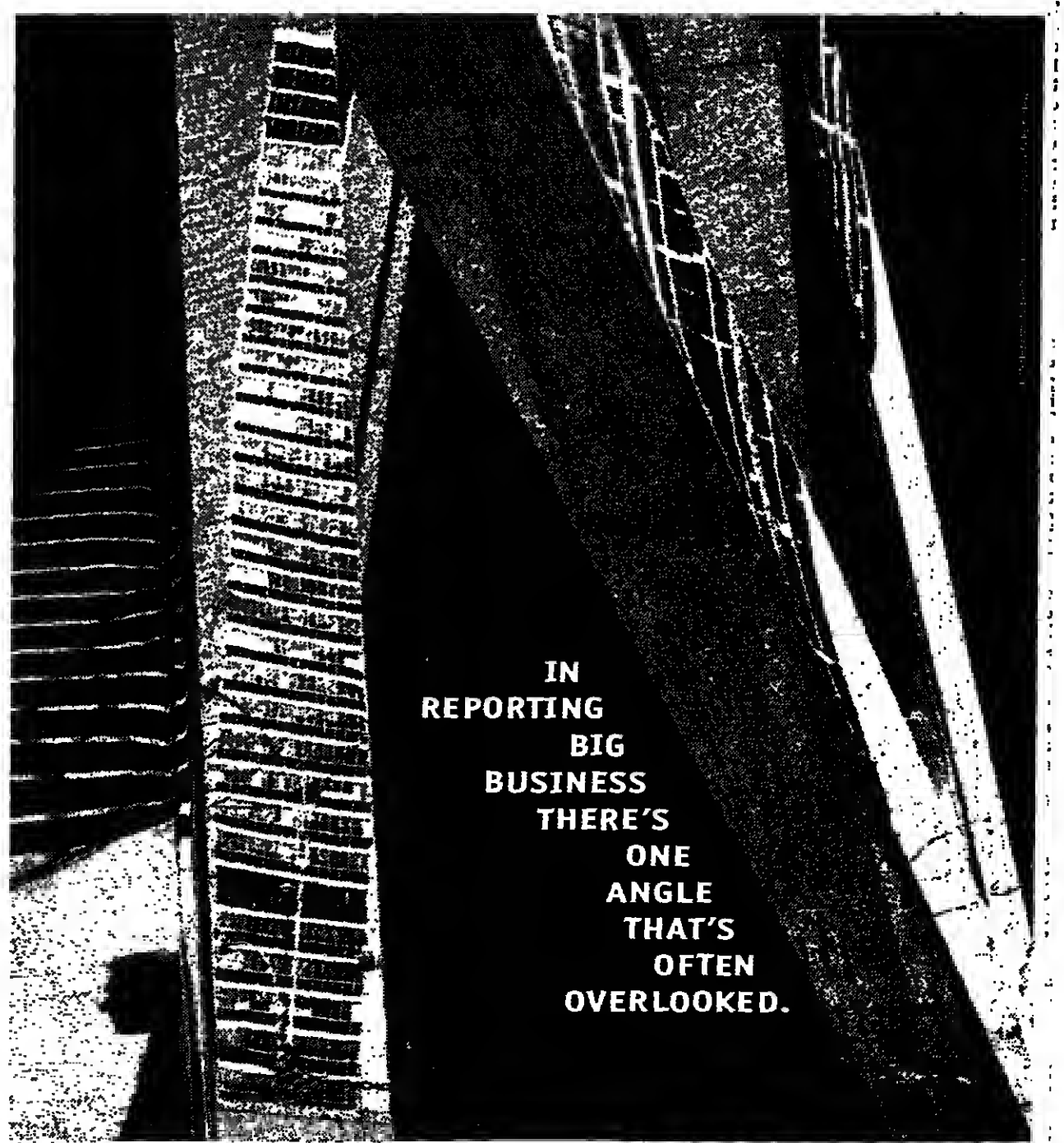
After 17...d6, Giardelli may have been hoping for the in-

nocuous 18 Bb7, but Van Wely struck a blow with the bishop sacrifice, 18 Bg7 Kg7 19 Bf7! On 19...Kf7, there could have followed 20 Qh7 Kf8 (20...Kc6 21 Rb3 is no better) 21 Rd3 Bf5 22 Rb7 Qe1 23 Kg2 Be4 24 Rf3 Bf3 25 ef Re7 26 Re7 Qe7 27 Qh8 Kf7 28 Qa8, with an easily winning two-pawns-ahead endgame for White.

So Giardelli chose 19...Re2, but Van Wely marched his forces to the attack with 21 Qf4 Re7 22 Rb1 Qb6 23 Re1. There was no defense in 23...Re1 because 24 Re1 Qc7 25 Qd4 Kh6 26 Qh4 Kg7 27 Re7 unmercifully cleans up.

After 23...Qd8 24 Qd4, Giardelli gave up: 24...Kb6 (24...Re5 25 f4 drops a rook) 25 Qh4 Kg7 26 Re7 is annihilating.

ENGLISH OPENING			
White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	c5	13 e5	cd
2 Nf3	cd	14 Qd4	Qd8
3 Bb5	Qd8	15 Bh6!	Bb2
4 d4	Qd7	16 Rb1	Qa2?
5 Nc3	Qd7	17 Bd5	Qa3
6 e5	cd	18 Qd4	Re7
7 Bg7	Kg7	19 Bf7!	Kf7
8 Bf7!	Kf7	20 Qh7	Kf8
9 Qf4	Re2	21 Rd3	Bf5
10 Re1	Qb6	22 Rb7	Qe1
11 Qd4	Qc7	23 Kg2	Be4
12 Bb7	Re2	24 Rf3	Bf3
13 e5	cd	25 ef	Re7
14 Qd4	Qd8	26 Re7	Qe7
15 Bh6!	Bb2	27 Qh8	Kf7
16 Rb1	Qa2?	28 Qa8	Kf7
17 Bd5	Qa3	29 Qd4	Re2
18 Qd4	Re7	30 Qh4	Kh6
19 Bf7!	Kf7	31 Qf4	Re2
20 Qh7	Kf8	32 Rb1	Qb6
21 Rd3	Bf5	33 Re1	Qc7
22 Rb7	Qe1	34 Qd4	Qd8
23 Kg2	Be4		
24 Rf3	Bf3		
25 ef	Re7		
26 Re7	Qe7		
27 Qh8	Kf7		
28 Qa8	Kf7		
29 Qd4	Re2		
30 Qh4	Kh6		
31 Qf4	Re2		
32 Rb1	Qb6		
33 Re1	Qc7		
34 Qd4	Qd8		



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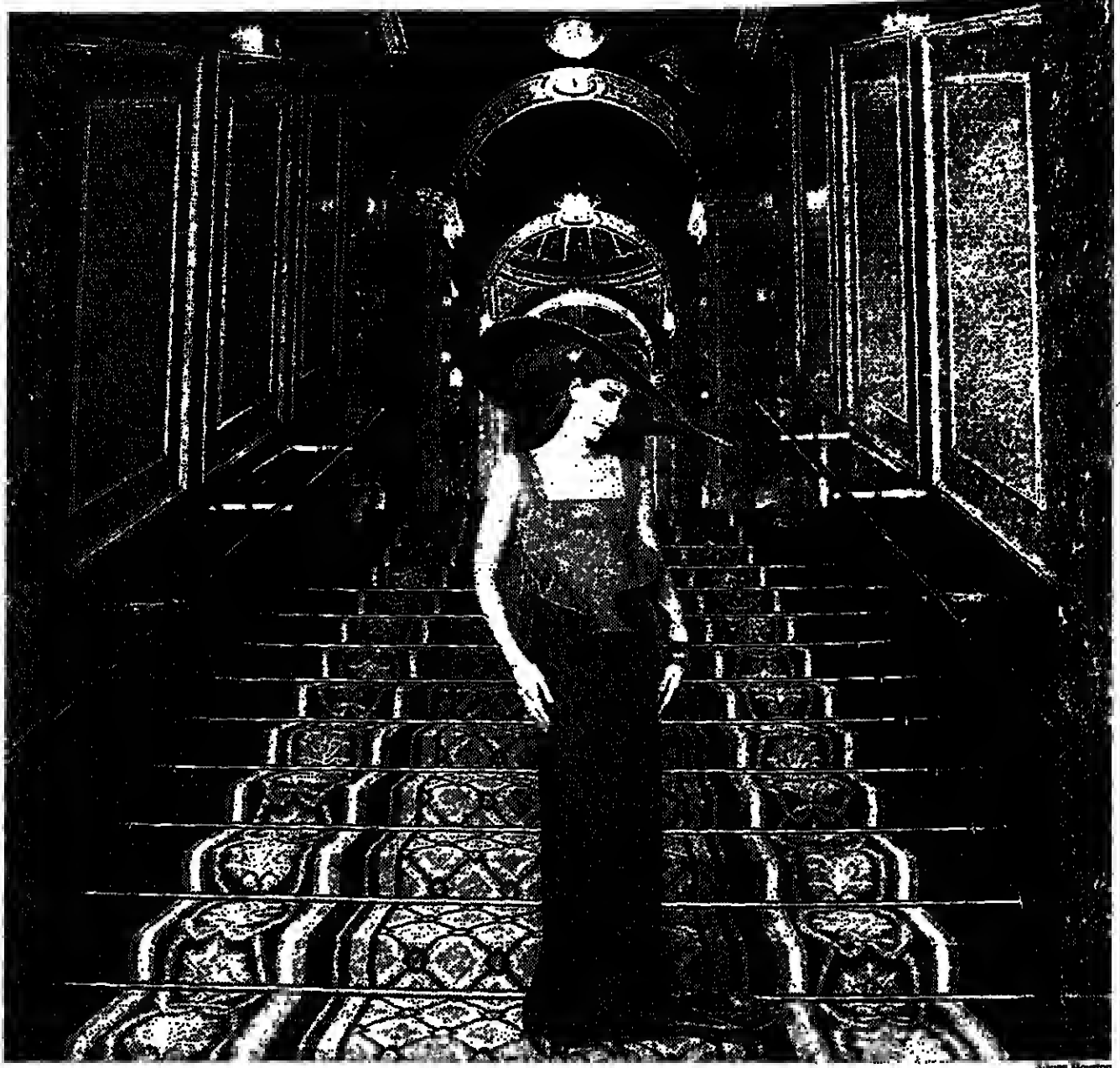
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From Anouska Hempel's couture collection, fitted brocade coats opening over long skirts.



Hempel's scarlet satin evening dress with a satellite of fabric circling the hips and flying saucer hat.

Very Anouska — Hempel's World of Exteriors and Interiors

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — While the British public was glued to television watching the Princess of Wales baring her soul, Diana's own eyes were focused on fashion.

She gazed at a corkscrew hat, shaped like a giant question mark, above a sinuous black velvet dress; a blood-red bodice with a satellite of fabric spinning around the hips; flying saucer hats; a cardinal's cape on a royal purple dress stitched out of ribbons. Very rich. Very dark. Very glamorous. Very Anouska.

The gala benefit — a concert by Mstislav Rostropovich and Sir Georg Solti — was orchestrated by the polymath designer, Anouska Hempel, better known to the upper crust crowd (and always to her staff) as Lady Weinberg.

Hempel is famous for creating Blakes Hotel, opened in 1978 as a womb-from-home for an elite clientele.

Other current design projects include the makeover of Louis Vuitton's major stores — to be unveiled in 1996, the centenary year of the French luxury goods company.

For spring 1996 there is a new hotel and

a garden square in West London — all minimalist blank walls in textures of white — designed to catch the spirit of the millennium as the eclectic mix at Blakes has defined the end of the century.

Add to those, commissions to design the interior of a yacht in Mallorca, apartments at the Pierre Hotel in New York and in Istanbul, a gala here and a corporate headquarters there, and you have to ask: how does she do it all?

"Sheer willpower and my own sort of strength, energy and perfectionism," says Hempel, who could be described as "petite" if that did not suggest a dizzy little blonde rather than a formidably forceful woman with "my own little rod of steel."

All her projects, she says, are interconnected. Or to use her own architectural metaphor, they "dovetail." That can mean that a grid-pattern for a smocked dress "looks exactly like the Elizabethan knot-garden" — in front of the new hotel, which will be called The Hempel. Or it can be a literal connection between the 10-strong design team.

"The hatmaker makes the lamp shades — all those hats in the fashion show will be white lamp shades in the new hotel," she says.

Hempel came to England from her native



Hempel at Blakes Hotel. She is now designing The Hempel in London.

Australia in the 1960s and retains a trace of that swinging era in her doe-eyes, swinging hair and sophisticated hippie style. She calls herself an "intellectual romantic."

The lure of London, its palaces, elegant architecture and fresh green gardens, was irresistible to a young woman brought up in British colonial suburbia in a small mining town. After the wide open spaces of the outback, coming to a city "jammed" with people was "pure heaven."

Youthful dreams of "living in Kensington palace" are not so far removed from the reality of a grand lifestyle in town and country with her present husband, the financier Sir Mark Weinberg, Princess Margaret is a close friend of the couple. Hempel's upscale client list includes Princess Michael of Kent (and occasionally Diana).

Blakes, with its refined and raffish style (a different decor for each of the 52 rooms) attracts famous names like Robert De Niro and Mickey Rourke and fashion designers Jean Paul Gaultier (a habitué), Christian Lacroix and Issey Miyake.

The hotel rooms, with their rattan furniture, tortoiseshell accessories, swags of fabric and swooshing black bows can look like a film set. Hempel calls the enclosed and sometimes stifling interiors "jewel-

like, with a night-time quality and the influence of India and the East."

In her private life, friends describe Lady Weinberg as playing chatelaine on a grand scale, unpacking Louis Vuitton trunks of china and glass for a beach picnic on a holiday isle.

That was a harbinger for her new role at Vuitton, where she has worked offstage for two years creating a new environment (complete with restaurant) for the stores. She is also designing products, although the project is under wraps until the unveiling of a Louis Vuitton store on the Paris Left Bank next month.

HEMPEL'S ambitions do not end there: she dreams of showing her own collection in Paris or even of taking over a couture house. She berates herself for not having enough time to expand the small fashion business she started eight years ago.

"I should be moving into a bigger and better area," she says. "I should be a little more serious, but I am so damned busy."

Hempel's talent can best be defined by a contradiction in terms: she is a dilettante with exceptional drive and focus on her diverse projects. In quick succession she calls Blakes' housekeeper about a worn

bedcover, checks the fundraising of the royal gala (\$250,000); and discusses the fight she is having with the Japanese backers of the new hotel over her insistence on super-high quality. Since all the "H" for Hempel logos are complete, she announces that if she removes her name, it would have to be called "Hasselblad or something."

If Hempel's volatile temper is legendary, so is her generosity. And her attention to detail. Take the dinner, not just the setting in the grand gilt, mosaic and frescoed mansion (wheeled out of a millionaire friend for the evening); nor the candelabras borrowed from tame antique dealers; but also the food. That was orchestrated in the tones of one dark rich color that has become her fashion trademark: wine-dark borscht followed by beetroot and fish, red cabbage and cranberries with the lamb, and pears soaked in cassis for dessert.

The Hempel hotel will be in shades and textures of white from marble dust through rustic stripes. You may find there footmen wearing plumssols, as they greeted guests yearning for peace and quiet in the Weinbergs' holiday home. And one thing is for sure. If there is one mark on the white floor, there will be hell to pay — and Lady Weinberg will be the first down on her Armani-clad knees to wipe the offending blot.

Old and New: The Oriental Rug for the '90s

By Ann Brocklehurst

NEW YORK — In the beginning, there was the Oriental Rug made in the Orient. It was designed by locals, made from hand-spun wool and colored with vegetable dyes.

Then came automation and the 20th century. The Oriental rug was still made mostly in the East. But it was designed by foreigners, made from machine-spun wool and colored with synthetic dyes.

Now comes globalization and the '90s. The Oriental rug of today is designed collectively by locals, foreigners and the

occasional computer, made from Turkish fleece hand-spun in China, and colored with vegetable dyes rediscovered by a German chemist.

This new Oriental rug is one of the 7,000 carpets produced each year in Turkey, China, India and Romania by the U.S. company Black Mountain Looms. The firm is a partnership venture between the rug dealers Teddy Sumner of Michaelian & Kohlberg and George Jevremovic of Woven Legends. According to Leslie Stroh, publisher of Rug News, the two men are "the cause of the new interest in Oriental rugs."

Sumner is the grandson of Michael (Frank) Michaelian, a

legendary figure in the carpet world who ran operations in Persia, India, China and the United States. Photos of his travels line Michaelian & Kohlberg's lower Broadway showrooms and offices.

Sumner, who studied botany and fine arts, joined the family business after his grandfather died in 1978. He is largely responsible for its overseas operations while his brother runs Spinning Wheel Rugs in North Carolina, a custom designer that has made carpets for the White House Oval Office, the king of Saudi Arabia's jet plane and Whoopi Goldberg, among others.

Jevremovic developed what he calls his "obsession" with rugs when he moved to Turkey to be with his Turkish girlfriend after university. "I resolved in a very short period of time to learn as much as I could about the rug business," he said.

When he eventually returned to the United States, his girlfriend, Nestlihan, had become his wife and business partner, and he was literally selling antique rugs out of the back of his car. At the time, he "wouldn't look at a new carpet."

"They all tended to be lifeless in terms of coloration, design and quality of wool," he says. "Oriental carpet weaving was not just in decline but dead."

But Jevremovic changed his mind when he saw the rugs produced by Turkey's DOBAG co-operators, started in 1981 by the German chemist and rug scholar Harold Bötner and sponsored by Marmara University in Istanbul. He bought DOBAG (the Turkish acronym for Natural Dye Research and Development Project) carpets for his Philadelphia store until he decided to start up his own production to provide more di-

versity of design, color and size. He is now the largest private-sector employer in the southeastern Turkish state of Adiyaman and has some 9,000 weavers, mostly girls and young women, on his payroll.

"The first time I saw those rugs, I thought they were so neat," says Sumner. "They looked like they had character. I was getting bored with the homogeneity of perfect cookie-cutter rugs."

While Sumner was particularly struck by the effects of using materials such as vegetable dyes and hand-spun wool, Jevremovic admired what Michaelian & Kohlberg had achieved in design. Eventually, the two men decided to put their skills together to found Black Mountain Looms in 1990.

By that time, China had opened up to foreign business ventures and Sumner had returned to the coastal city of Tianjin where his grandfather had owned a carpet factory before the Japanese occupation. With operations here as well as Turkey, Romania and India, he and Jevremovic are getting used to questions about the working conditions they provide. They are quick to respond that despite the nasty reputation of the rug business for using child and indentured labor, Black Loom weavers often work at home on their own schedules, earning good wages by local standards.

In China, Sumner originally produced floral-patterned needlepoint carpets, but the venture proved so successful that several copycat factories sprang up and supply began to outstrip demand. He then turned his attention to other types of carpet making, including pro-

duction for Black Mountain Looms. Last year, the dye master from Turkey was sent to instruct the Chinese in the preparation and use of vegetable dyes and several old women with experience in hand-spinning taught their techniques to younger workers.

Ironically, these traditionally produced materials are then used to produce Black Mountain's Van Campen collection, designed by American artists on computers. It's the opposite extreme from company projects in India and Turkey where weavers design their own one-of-a-kind rugs.

"We broke what had been a nasty tradition for a long time that all rugs made in rug-producing countries have to be dictated to weavers," says Jevremovic. Even though Turkish weavers tend to stick to secular imagery while Indians generally prefer religious motifs, the results are often an imagery not normally associated with particular areas.

While many rug experts consider these carpets "modern collectibles," others find that the resulting aesthetics can be jarring. Also, old-style rug producers will often insist that a carpet from a certain village must be made using indigenous materials in the tried-and-true fashion. Sumner says he's sometimes told that his grandfather would never have done it this way.

"My feeling is," he says, "that if the people that lived in these villages had these materials and these design ideas at their disposal, they wouldn't have made the same rugs over and over again. . . . In 1995 they have all these other things at their disposal."

Ann Brocklehurst is a journalist based in Montreal.



Teddy Sumner, left, Nestlihan and George Jevremovic, Black Mountain Looms partners.

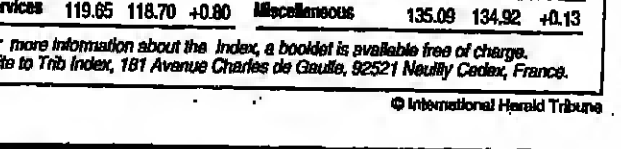
Bijoux à cueillir

Bijoux à adapter

Van Cleef & Arpels

"Il est des signatures auxquelles on tient."

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Harrods Knightsbridge, Fine Jewellery Room LONDRES Tél. 225 65 20



(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

Talk of ERM Li

Combined parent current profits at seven trust banks were ¥64.55 billion yen in the six months to Sept. 30, up from

lowest level since February 1994, before
ing to close at 4.5520 kronor. The kroon has

more attractive. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

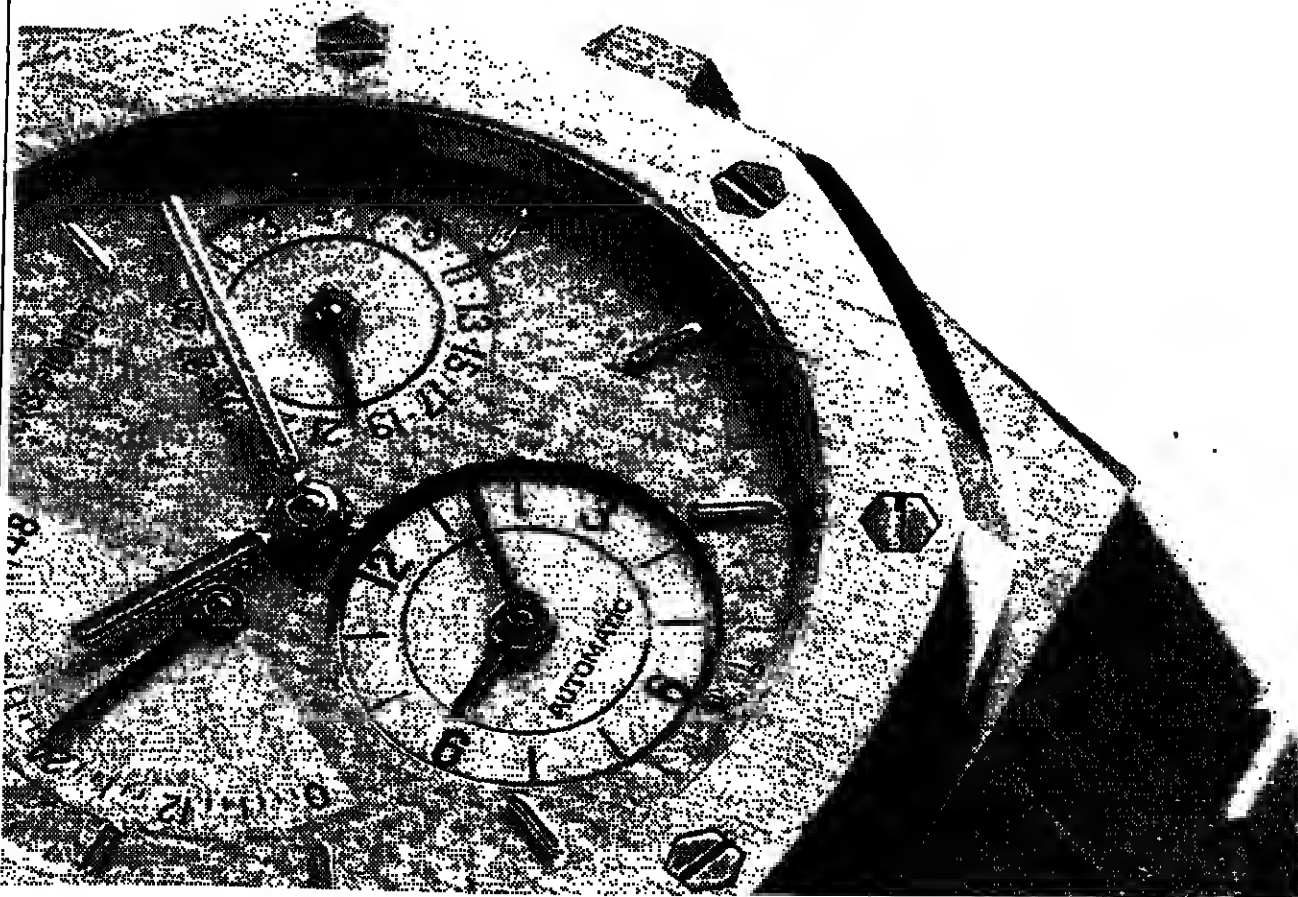
should tell the EU leaders that a stronger commitment to the Continent's unification will be part of the price.

For information and catalogue, please write to:
Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland
Tel. (41-21) 845 49 31, Fax (41-21) 845 42 14

Cross Rates		Nov. 27 Eurocurrency Deposits										Nov. 27		
		\$	d.m.	f.f.	lira	S.P.	S.R.	Yen	DM	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
Amsterdam	1.602	5.05	1.11	0.854	0.007	1.849	1.394	1.508	1.10	1.265				
Brussels	1.625	5.05	30.95	5.995	1.664	1.845	—	25.36	0.91	21.40				
Frankfurt	1.623	2.11	—	0.208	0.849	4.884	1.422	1.407	1.82	1.725				
London (a/c)	1.612	2.24	—	0.249	0.94	4.25	1.792	1.792	1.87	1.80.8				
London (b/c)	1.612	10.58	—	0.454	2.749	7.819	4.634	16.823	11.822	30.95				
Madrid	1.615	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Milan	1.6015	2.245	1.1235	0.25	—	99.72	5.455	1.9988	15.78	1.740	13.18			
New York (b/c)	—	1.3584	1.95	4.925	1.848	1.691	29.51	11.85	1.73	1.529	29.29			
Paris	1.605	7.85	—	—	—	1.392	1.698	0.167	4.925	4.854	5.854	4.855		
Porto	1.605	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Stockholm	1.615	1.92	1.31	0.845	0.28	0.31	0.83	1.87	—	75.8	6.883			
Tokyo	1.631	1.106	9.42	0.274	0.680	0.612	0.855	—	1.395	1.657				
Toronto	1.631	1.106	9.42	0.274	0.680	0.612	0.855	—	1.395	1.657				
Zurich	1.594	1.795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
ECU	1.591	1.334	1.081	0.654	0.114	2.186	2.467	1.517	0.81	1.785	19.974			
1 SDR	1.584	1.301	2.187	1.765	2.2624	2.194	42.325	1.284	15.241	2.261	10.145			

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich; figures in other centers Toronto rates of 1 p.m.

To buy one dollar: To buy one dollar "Units of 100; NLG not quoted; NLG not available.



THE AMERICAS

Diller Moves to Polish Silver City

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Barry Diller, who built his reputation creating the Fox Network and expanding QVC Inc., the home shopping service, has moved from two fronts to expand the reach of his new enterprise, the Silver King television network.

Mr. Diller, Silver King Communications' chairman and chief executive, has agreed to acquire a controlling stake in Home Shopping Network Inc. from its parent company, Tele-Communications Inc. Using Silver King stock as payment, Mr. Diller will buy Tele-Communications' 35 million shares of Home Shopping in a transaction valued at \$300 million. The 35 million shares represent 41 percent of the equity and 80 percent of the voting stock of HSN.

Separately, Mr. Diller will use roughly \$210 million of Silver King stock to acquire Savoy Pictures Entertainment Inc., the troubled film company that is run by Victor Kaufman and Lewis Korman.

Savoy owns four television stations — in New Orleans, Mobile, Alabama; Honolulu, and Green Bay, Wisconsin — all affiliated with the Fox television network, a unit of News Corp.

Mr. Diller is trying to build Silver King from a small player into a major network business, as he did with Fox in the 1980s. The Savoy deal gives him new stations and a fund of cash to draw on.

In the transaction, Savoy shareholders will get 0.2 shares of Silver King for each share of Savoy. There are currently 6 million shares of Savoy outstanding.

Silver King, which currently has about 10 million shares outstanding, will issue roughly 11 million new shares to acquire Tele-Communications' stake in the Home Shopping Network and 6 million shares to buy Savoy, bringing the total number of shares to 27 million.

The purchase of the Home Shopping Network is Mr. Diller's bet that he can turn the troubled shopping service around and make it as profitable as its rival QVC was under his stewardship.

In August, when he first purchased a 20 percent equity stake in the St. Petersburg, Florida-based company, Mr. Diller was made a member of the board of the Home Shopping Network. At the time, Tele-Communications controlled HSN and had a major stake in Silver King.

John Malone, the chief executive of Tele-Communications, was backing Mr. Diller in both ventures.

HSN, now controlled by Tele-Communications, America's largest operator of cable systems, has been doing poorly and has been a drain to Tele-Communications. It lost \$17.7 million in the third quarter of 1995. Dennis Leibowitz, an analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said, "Malone is giving up trying to fix it himself."

Mr. Diller, who will become chairman of HSN, said he was still a strong believer in home shopping and was convinced that he could improve HSN's profitability. He said he believed its problem was "the mix of merchandise."

Mr. Diller said HSN, if properly run, could generate a cash flow of as much as \$100 million to \$150 million a year.

That figure, taken together with the cash that Silver King will get by acquiring Savoy Pictures, would give Mr. Diller's venture the wherewithal it needs to invest in programming. It now controls 12 television stations and would have 16 stations if the deal with Savoy goes through.

Savoy has disappointed investors since shortly after it went public in early 1993. Its shares, which rose as high as \$22 later that year, closed Monday at \$5.125.

As a result it has some powerful but unhappy shareholders, including the Pritzker family of Chicago, Dan Lufkin,

one of the founders of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Allen & Co., the investment banking firm, and Capital Research, whose media expert, Gordon Crawford, is the largest shareholder in many media companies.

Still, Savoy's financial picture has some allure. It owns interests in four television stations with News Corp. It has \$100 million in cash and \$55 million in receivables.

Analysts suggested that Mr. Diller was buying Savoy, for which he is paying virtually no premium, as a means of raising cash, since he could sell the television stations for roughly \$120 million.

Mr. Diller said, however, that the company had other advantages because it had an infrastructure with offices in New York and Los Angeles, and he added that he had not decided to sell the television stations, which could help expand the reach of SKTV's own stations. "The reason for Savoy is television stations, a solid infrastructure and cash," he said.

Despite Mr. Kaufman's record as head of Savoy, Mr. Diller said he expected Mr. Kaufman to stay with the company. Mr. Kaufman is well regarded in the industry for his deal-making skills.

Several media executives pointed out that just as Mr. Malone is betting that Mr. Diller can help turn around HSN, Herbert Allen and other shareholders are agreeing to bring Mr. Diller in, betting that their new shares in SKTV would be more lucrative than their stake in Savoy.

Mr. Allen, the head of the investment banking firm Allen & Co., was Mr. Diller's investor in QVC. When Mr. Diller, then chairman of QVC, attempted a takeover of Paramount Communications Inc.

But all these maneuvers still left unanswered precisely what Mr. Diller's programming strategy for Silver King will be. He expects to clear one hurdle within the next year, when Silver King stations no longer have to carry Home Shopping Network.

Interest Rates Fuel Stocks to New High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks climbed to another record high Monday, led by financial issues, as investors bet that lower borrowing costs will boost earnings next year.

"The slow-growth, low-interest-rate environment is great for stocks," said Arthur Mischel, investment strategist at Baitler, Biehl & Kaiser.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 22.04 points, to a record close of 5,070.88. Ad-

dollars of windfall savings for the thrift industry.

Glendale Federal Bank rose 3/4, to 16 1/2, California Federal Bank gained 3/4, to 15 1/4, and Golden West Financial rose 1, to 52 1/4.

Walt Disney gained 3/4, to 62 1/2, after the company's "Toy Story" animated film led the U.S. box-office listings over the Thanksgiving Day holiday. The entertainment company is also expected to post a 19 percent rise in its fourth-quarter earnings this week.

Companies that make products for computer on-line services continued to recoup last week's losses.

"Some people are suggesting that Microsoft's and Intel's domain might be toppled a little bit and that a big tech company in the next century could be Netscape," said Conrad Hermann, a manager for Franklin California Growth Fund.

Shares of the software maker Netscape were up 1/4, at 11 1/4, and Cisco Systems, which makes computer networks used for the Internet, rose 3/4, to 79 1/4.

Among other technology issues, Microsoft rose 1/16, to 88 1/16, Texas Instruments gained 1/8, to 55 1/8, but Intel fell 1/4, to 61 1/8, and Compaq declined 1/4, to 46 1/4.

Gold-mining stocks also climbed. Prices of gold jumped as much as \$3.50 an ounce to \$385.60 for delivery next month in response to expectations of falling interest rates and rising demand from jewelers and other users of the precious metal.

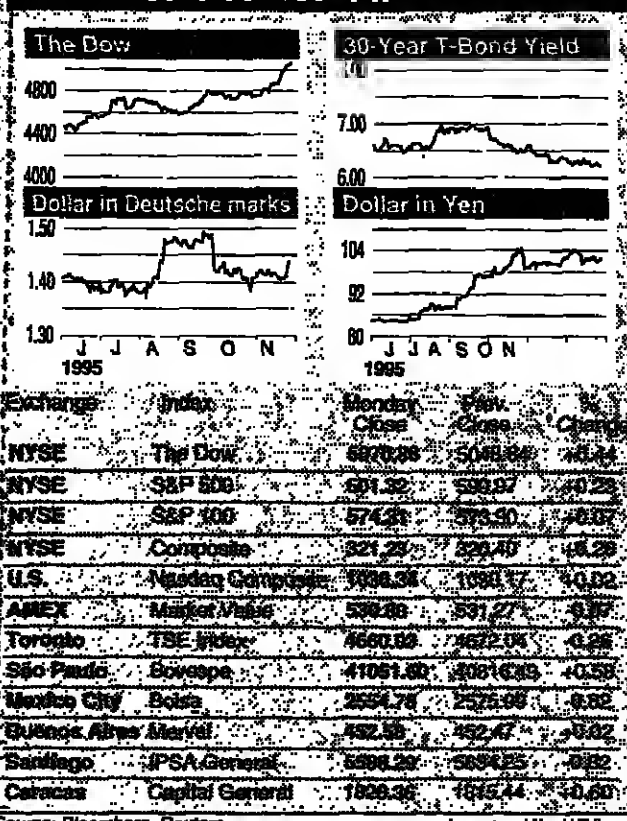
Newmont Gold rose 1/8, to 39 1/8, and Barrick Gold climbed 3/4, to 26 1/4.

Among other issues, Boston Technology surged 3/4, to 15 1/4, after AT&T said it would buy 5 million of the company's shares. AT&T gained 3/4, to 65 1/4.

First Alert led 4 1/4, to 9, after the smoke-detector maker said it expected financial 1995 sales to be about with its \$248 million revenue last year.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's America



Very briefly:

- Business confidence in the U.S. economy fell in November to the lowest level in more than two years, as fewer executives indicated plans to increase production, the Conference Board Business Confidence Index showed. The index dropped to 64.9 after having risen to 65.4 in October.
- CCH Inc., which provides tax and business law information, software and services, agreed to be acquired by the Dutch publisher Wolters Kluwer NV for \$1.9 billion.
- Foodbrands America Inc. agreed to buy TNT Crust Inc., a closely held pizza-crust maker, for \$55.1 million.
- Toyota Motor Co. will announce plans to build a \$1 billion truck plant in Evansville, Indiana, according to two sources familiar with the plans.

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — "Toy Story" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$38 million. Following are the Top 10 money-makers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Three-Day Total
1. Toy Story (Disney)	\$38 million	\$32.1 million	\$31.1 million	\$101.2 million
2. Ace Ventura: When Nature Calls (Warner Bros.)	\$14 million	\$11.1 million	\$10.1 million	\$35.2 million
3. The Untouchables (Columbia)	\$11.1 million	\$9.1 million	\$8.1 million	\$28.3 million
4. The American President (Warner Bros.)	\$10.1 million	\$8.1 million	\$7.1 million	\$25.3 million
5. The Untouchables (Columbia)	\$9.1 million	\$7.1 million	\$6.1 million	\$22.3 million
6. The Untouchables (Columbia)	\$8.1 million	\$6.1 million	\$5.1 million	\$19.3 million
7. The Untouchables (Columbia)	\$7.1 million	\$5.1 million	\$4.1 million	\$16.3 million
8. The Untouchables (Columbia)	\$6.1 million	\$4.1 million	\$3.1 million	\$13.3 million
9. The Untouchables (Columbia)	\$5.1 million	\$3.1 million	\$2.1 million	\$10.3 million
10. The Untouchables (Columbia)	\$4.1 million	\$2.1 million	\$1.1 million	\$7.3 million

Dollar Carries Its Surge Into New Week

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar surged against the Deutsche mark Monday amid continued speculation that the German central bank would soon lower interest rates.

Talk of a rate cut, which powered the dollar Friday, was fueled by a report that consumer prices in Bavaria were unchanged in the month to mid-November, after reports last week showing stable prices in the other three major West German states.

Evidence that inflation remains subdued raises the odds that the Bundesbank will

trim its discount rate, now at 3.5 percent, to help bolster the German economy, analysts said. Lower rates, in turn, often hurt the

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

mark by making deposits in Germany less attractive.

The dollar finished at 1.4375 DM, up from 1.4104 DM on Friday.

"The market thinks the Bundesbank is going to cut rates, so you're seeing the mark weaker across the board," said Earl Johnson, currency adviser at Bank of Montreal

in Chicago. He said attention was focused on the Bundesbank council's biweekly meeting on monetary policy, scheduled for Thursday.

"If they don't go on Thursday, the dollar will be weaker on Friday," Mr. Johnson said.

The dollar was also stronger against other major currencies. It finished at 101.73 yen, up from 101.50 yen Friday, at 1.1585 Swiss francs, up from 1.1450 francs, and at 4.9225 French francs, up from 4.8785 francs.

The pound fell to \$1.5525 from \$1.5600.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Country	Index	Monday Close	Monday High	Monday Low	Monday Open
NYSE	The Dow	5070.88	5070.88	5070.88	5070.88
NYSE	S&P 500	574.21	574.21	574.21	574.21
NYSE	Composite	521.29	521.29	521.29	521.29
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1938.54	1938.54	1938.54	1938.54
AMEX	Market Value	581.87	581.87	581.87	581.87
Toronto	TSE 300	4661.89	4661.89	4661.89	4661.89
Sao Paulo	Bovespa	10161.81	10161.81	10161.81	10161.81
London	FTSE 100	2524.78	2524.78	2524.78	2524.78
Frankfurt	DAX	2218.14	2218.14	2218.14	2218.14
Paris	CAC 40	3458.25	3458.25	3458.25	3458.25
Amsterdam	AEX	345.85	345.85	345.85	345.85
Brussels	Euro Stoxx	345.85	345.85	345.85	345.85
Stockholm	OMX	1218.14	1218.14	1218.14	1218.14
Copenhagen	NASDAQ	1938.54	1938.54	1938.54	1938.54
Oslo	Børsindex	2524.78	2524.78	2524.78	2524.78
Stockholm	OMX	1218.14	1218.14	1218.14	1218.14
Copenhagen	NASDAQ	1938.54	1938.54	1938.54	1938.54
Oslo	Børsindex	2524.78	2524.78	2524.78	2524.78

ENI Demand Runs Low

Italian Energy Firm's IPO Looks Bleak

AMEC rejected the widely expected offer, saying it "fundamentally undervalued" the British homebuilder's potential.

Kvaerner, a Norwegian shipbuilding and industrial concern, offered 100 pence for each AMEC common share. If the bid succeeds, Kvaerner would later have to buy preferred shares as well.

AMEC withdrew a bid for a rival, Alfred McAlpine PLC, after McAlpine spurned the £127 million stock-swap offer Monday.

The chief executive of Kvaerner, Erik Tonseth, had said he was unhappy about the McAlpine bid, and several analysts said its failure was likely to seal AMEC's fate.

Kvaerner, Europe's biggest shipbuilder, wants to use AMEC's Pacific Rim facilities. After Kvaerner bought about 10 percent of AMEC last week, it is raising its stake to 12 percent, the target sought to ward off a full takeover offer with the McAlpine bid.

"It looks increasingly likely that AMEC will not be independent any longer," said Howard Proctor, an analyst at Soci t  G n rale Strauss Turndorf Securities in London.

AMEC shares closed up 2 pence, at 98. McAlpine shares dropped 19, to 140 pence.

Kvaerner shares fell 3 kroner, to 144 ( 34.30). (Bloomberg AP)

Terms Expected to Help Repsol Sale

GU's executive body. Negotiations have been complex, taking longer than expected, Mr. Sáez said in a radio interview. "I think we're nearing the end, and the end will not be bad for Serbia," he said.

"I'm not going to go into numbers. The solution will be a multiple one, and you have to look at the additional conditions Brussels imposes."

These may come in the form of restrictions on prices or aircraft fleet and could have more impact than the approval of the

Spain's cabinet approved a decree Friday that would give the government control over key management decisions after the sale. The sale, scheduled for the first quarter of 1996, would reduce the government's stake in Repsol to 14 percent.

The Repsol sale would put 21 million shares on the market, which at current market prices would raise about 81.5 billion pesetas (\$669 million). Repsol's share price fell 5 pesetas Monday, to 3,900, but the price has risen since the previous offering at 3,620.

New Funds

an said the sale ended the legal argument to approve the moving them state-aid investment sheets, should be used as benchmark.

"Once we have assured economic viability, all that will be left is to form part of a global

...to put Iberia's on a par with the rest, but there has to be debate on whether to put European airlines, and we stronger bal-

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX

London FTSE 100 Index

Paris CAC 40

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	375.82	467.37	+1.77
Brussels	Stock Exchange	7,965.26	7,952.86	+0.41
Frankfurt	DAX	2,238.10	2,188.18	+1.82
Copenhagen	Stock Market	355.57	356.04	-0.10
Helsinki	HEX General	1,866.50	1,848.88	+0.95
Oslo	OBX	389.54	400.95	-0.33
London	FTSE 100	3,649.00	3,624.00	+0.69
Madrid	Stock Exchange	312.29	311.97	+0.10
Milan	MBTEL	9,070.00	9,018.00	+0.58
Paris	CAC 40	1,888.76	1,880.95	-0.06
Stockholm	SK 16	1,901.01	1,899.23	+0.09
Vienna	ATX	937.17	924.05	+1.42
Zurich	SPI	2,062.61	2,064.78	-0.96

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Minoreco SA** agreed to buy **BTR PLC's** construction materials business, **Tilcon Holdings**, in an accord valued at £330 million (\$514.8 million).

• Russian securities traders will set up a nationwide group, the National Association of Professional Stock Market Participants, uniting regional brokers from St. Petersburg, the Urals, Yekaterinburg and Novosibirsk.

• IG Chemie, Germany's union of chemical workers, will accept temporary employment for the first-time employed if this contributes to reducing overtime work. The 1995 chemical-sector wage agreements expire next spring.

• **Komerční Banka AS's** nine-month pretax profit rose 31 percent, to 7.4 billion Czech koruny (\$282.4 million), according to an international audit. The bank said the growth had come mainly from its securities holdings and a rise in lending.

• **Deutsche Bank Research** cut its forecast for 1996 all-German growth in growth domestic product to 1.8 percent from 2.3 percent. Citing the effect of the "overvalued mark" on exports, it also said it cut its estimate for West German growth to 1.4 percent from 2 percent.

- German regulators tightened a clampdown on insider trading by ordering banks and brokers to file electronic reports on all securities transactions beginning Jan. 1.

• **Delta Air Lines Inc.** said it would build a new reservation center in London and close regional offices in 11 European countries, saving £24 million over five years.

• Koor Industries Ltd.'s third-quarter profit jumped 59 percent, to 100.2 million shekels (\$33.2 million), as revenue from construction rose.

• Michelin SA, the French tiremaker, will invest £11.8 million in a plant at Ballymena, Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Industrial Development Board is to invest £3 million.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Nov. 27, 1995

High Low Close Chgs Opt

Grains

CORN (CBOT)
100 bushels (basis 1,000)
Dec 95 12.29 12.91 12.94 -0.03 0.65 12.83
Jan 96 13.04 13.04 13.04 0.00 0.00 13.04
Mar 95 1.36 1.37 1.37 0.00 0.00 1.36
May 95 1.31 1.31 1.31 0.00 0.00 1.31
Jul 95 1.29 1.29 1.29 0.00 0.00 1.29
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 32.853
F.Yt's open int 20.00 opt 28.00

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)
100 lbs. (basis 100)
Dec 95 21.70 21.90 21.90 -0.06 0.11 21.44
Jan 96 21.70 21.90 21.90 -0.06 0.11 21.44
Mar 95 21.70 21.90 21.90 -0.06 0.11 21.44
May 95 21.70 21.90 21.90 -0.06 0.11 21.44
Jul 95 21.70 21.90 21.90 -0.06 0.11 21.44
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 16.165
F.Yt's open int 16.00 opt 28.00

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT)
42,000 lbs.-dollars per 100 lbs.
Dec 95 25.50 25.74 25.80 -0.17 16.37
Jan 96 25.50 25.74 25.80 -0.17 16.37
Mar 95 25.50 25.74 25.80 -0.17 16.37
May 95 25.50 25.74 25.80 -0.17 16.37
Jul 95 25.50 25.74 25.80 -0.17 16.37
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 11.064
F.Yt's open int 10.00 opt 28.00

SOYBEANS (CBOT)
60,000 bushels (basis 1,000)
Dec 95 4.84 4.94 4.94 -0.02 0.12 4.76
Jan 96 4.84 4.94 4.94 -0.02 0.12 4.76
Mar 95 4.84 4.94 4.94 -0.02 0.12 4.76
May 95 4.84 4.94 4.94 -0.02 0.12 4.76
Jul 95 4.84 4.94 4.94 -0.02 0.12 4.76
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 12.91
F.Yt's open int 17.00 opt 28.00

WHEAT (CBOT)
60,000 bushels (basis 1,000)
Dec 95 5.82 5.94 5.94 -0.02 0.16 5.84
Jan 96 5.82 5.94 5.94 -0.02 0.16 5.84
Mar 95 5.82 5.94 5.94 -0.02 0.16 5.84
May 95 5.82 5.94 5.94 -0.02 0.16 5.84
Jul 95 5.82 5.94 5.94 -0.02 0.16 5.84
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 0.973
F.Yt's open int 22.00 opt 28.00

Livestock

CATTLE (COMEX)
48,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Dec 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Jan 96 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Mar 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
May 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Jul 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 6.475
F.Yt's open int 22.00 opt 28.00

FEEDER CATTLE (COMEX)
48,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Dec 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Jan 96 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Mar 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
May 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Jul 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 2.98
F.Yt's open int 22.00 opt 28.00

HOGS (COMEX)
48,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Dec 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Jan 96 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Mar 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
May 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Jul 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 2.98
F.Yt's open int 22.00 opt 28.00

PORK BELLIES (COMEX)
48,000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Dec 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Jan 96 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Mar 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
May 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Jul 95 40.80 40.80 40.80 -0.03 0.19 40.80
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 2.98
F.Yt's open int 22.00 opt 28.00

Food

COCONA (NCS)
100 lbs. (basis 100)
Dec 95 13.54 13.91 13.91 -0.06 1.124
Jan 96 13.54 13.91 13.91 -0.06 1.124
Mar 95 13.54 13.91 13.91 -0.06 1.124
May 95 13.54 13.91 13.91 -0.06 1.124
Jul 95 13.54 13.91 13.91 -0.06 1.124
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 5.869
F.Yt's open int 16.00 opt 28.00

COFFEE (NCS)
100 lbs. (basis 100)
Dec 95 117.00 114.00 114.00 -0.58 17.26
Jan 96 117.00 114.00 114.00 -0.58 17.26
Mar 95 117.00 114.00 114.00 -0.58 17.26
May 95 117.00 114.00 114.00 -0.58 17.26
Jul 95 117.00 114.00 114.00 -0.58 17.26
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.461
F.Yt's open int 22.00 opt 28.00

SUGAR-WHOLE (NCS)
100 lbs. (basis 100)
Dec 95 11.02 11.84 11.87 -0.11 81.467
Jan 96 11.02 11.84 11.87 -0.11 81.467
Mar 95 11.02 11.84 11.87 -0.11 81.467
May 95 11.02 11.84 11.87 -0.11 81.467
Jul 95 11.02 11.84 11.87 -0.11 81.467
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 13.826
F.Yt's open int 16.00 opt 28.00

High Low Close Chgs Opt

ORANGE JUICES (NCTHO)
15.000 lbs.-cents per lb.
Jan 95 102.85 122.55 -3.30 12.97
Mar 95 126.20 124.00 123.80 -0.40 5.60
May 95 128.40 127.00 126.30 -0.70 1.52
Jul 95
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 22.06 opt 75

Metals

GOLD (COMEX)
100 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.
Mar 95 385.50 382.90 384.70 +2.50
May 95 386.50 382.90 384.70 +2.50
Jul 95 386.50 382.90 384.70 +2.50
Oct 95 386.50 382.90 384.70 +2.50
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 71.250
F.Yt's open int 154.509

HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX)
50 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.
Mar 95 138.20 134.25 134.25 +0.05 1.64
May 95 137.50 135.00 135.00 +0.00 1.64
Jul 95 137.50 135.00 135.00 +0.00 1.64
Oct 95 137.50 135.00 135.00 +0.00 1.64
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

SILVER (COMEX)
100 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.
Mar 95 5.50 5.10 5.10 +0.00 1.64
May 95 5.50 5.10 5.10 +0.00 1.64
Jul 95 5.50 5.10 5.10 +0.00 1.64
Oct 95 5.50 5.10 5.10 +0.00 1.64
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

PLATINUM (COMEX)
50 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.
Mar 95 118.00 114.00 114.00 +0.00 1.64
May 95 118.00 114.00 114.00 +0.00 1.64
Jul 95 118.00 114.00 114.00 +0.00 1.64
Oct 95 118.00 114.00 114.00 +0.00 1.64
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

Previews

LONDON METALS (LME)
Dollars per metric ton
Dec 95 167.00 167.00 167.00 167.00
Jan 96 167.00 167.00 167.00 167.00
Mar 95 167.00 167.00 167.00 167.00
May 95 167.00 167.00 167.00 167.00
Jul 95 167.00 167.00 167.00 167.00
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

Financial

U.S. BILLS (COMEX)
\$1 million - 90 days
Dec 95 94.75 94.75 94.75 94.75
Jan 96 94.75 94.75 94.75 94.75
Mar 95 94.75 94.75 94.75 94.75
May 95 94.75 94.75 94.75 94.75
Jul 95 94.75 94.75 94.75 94.75
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

U.S. TREASURY (COMEX)
\$100 million - 90 days
Dec 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Jan 96 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Mar 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
May 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Jul 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (COMEX)
\$100 million - 10 years
Dec 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Jan 96 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Mar 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
May 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Jul 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

LONG DOLL (COMEX)
\$100 million - 10 years
Dec 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Jan 96 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Mar 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
May 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Jul 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (COMEX)
\$100 million - 10 years
Dec 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Jan 96 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Mar 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
May 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Jul 95 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Est. soles N.A. F.Yt's soles 1.309
F.Yt's open int 39.016

[illegible]

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
wide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Asahi
To Asahi
China

Thailand
Plans
Offices

Foreign
Inc.

China Share
Bank

Unice Church
St. Paul, Ky.

Continued on Page 21

ASIA/PACIFIC

Asahi and Itochu To Acquire Two Chinese Breweries

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — Asahi Breweries Ltd. and Itochu Corp. will pay \$52.5 million for a 75 percent stake in two breweries in China, Asahi and Itochu company officials said Monday.

The purchases will make Asahi, Japan's second-largest brewer, the largest brewer in China.

Asahi will buy 45 percent of two breweries owned by China Brewery (Holdings) from the Hong Kong-listed investment company China Strategic Holdings Co. and Itochu, a major trading company, will buy 30 percent of the breweries.

The two breweries are in Beijing and the northeastern Chinese city of Yantai.

"In grabbing a 3.7 percent share of the market, Asahi is passing other competitors, including Japanese companies such as Kirin," said Masaaki Tanaka, an analyst in Tokyo

with Jardine Fleming Securities. "This is very good news for Asahi."

But, he said, because Asahi will probably have a lot of restructuring to do at the Chinese companies, "it will take some time for this investment to contribute to Asahi's earnings."

Itochu is already producing beer with Asahi at the brewer's three current plants in China, shares in all of which were acquired last year from China Strategic.

China is the world's second-largest market for beer, after the United States, and consumption has grown about 20 percent a year for the past decade.

Other major foreign beer brands already in the market include Foster's, Heineken, Carlsberg, Beck's and Budweiser.

There are between 850 and 900 brewers in China. Analysts expect many will be forced to amalgamate, join foreign partners or go out of business.

Kazumoto Tamesada, a spokesman for Asahi, said the company planned to introduce new Asahi brand beers to the Beijing plant next year and to the Yantai brewery in 1997.

Asahi also hopes to introduce its "Super Dry" Asahi brand beer to the plants "as soon as possible," Mr. Tamesada said.

An official at Itochu in Tokyo said Asahi will provide technology and oversee the production management at the Beijing and Yantai plants.

Itochu's role will be to handle distribution and sales in China of the plants' output. It plans to set up a nationwide truck delivery system to reach Chinese wholesalers.

The absence of a national distribution system has stymied sales of many consumer products. At present, China has no truly nationwide beer distribution system, as the high cost of transporting bulky, low-priced beer bottles has proved a difficult obstacle.

Indians See Around the Two Flies

Economic Nationalism Is at Heart of KFC Shutdown

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Since health inspectors arrived two weeks ago at Kentucky Fried Chicken Corp.'s first restaurant here and filed a report that was then used to justify the closing of the outlet by a regional government, local wags have had a name for the episode. They call it the Tale of Two Flies.

Other Indians are not sure whether to laugh or cry. Either way, the travails of the company in the land of tandoori chicken have been the occasion for a thoroughgoing *tamasha*, the Indian equivalent of a brouhaha.

The flies — two were found in the part of the kitchen used to thaw frozen chicken — were cited by the city's health commissioner in ordering the restaurant's license canceled on grounds of "unsanitary conditions."

In contrast to China, where Mao Zedong's directive "Away with all pests!" once set millions swatting flies, the fly has never been hard-pressed in India. The Indian restaurant has long been something of a home away from home for flies, a fact cited by many Indian newspapers in their coverage of the controversy.

M.D. Lalapat, a columnist writing in *The Sunday Times of India*, even suggested that Kentucky Fried Chicken should have been "given an award," not closed, "because only two flies were found."

But flies, as many Indians have said from the start of the controversy, were more an excuse for than a cause of Kentucky Fried Chicken's problems. Like Coca-Cola Co. when it was driven out of India by a government order 20 years ago, KFC has become the latest lightning rod in a storm of economic nationalism.

The "Chicken War," as it is often called in Indian newspapers, began three months ago, when PepsiCo Inc., the parent company of Kentucky Fried Chicken and Pizza Hut Inc., opened the first of 60 fast-food outlets it planned for India in the next seven years.

The first fried-chicken outlet, in the southern city of Bangalore, drew immediate fire from economic nationalists, who persuaded the city government to withdraw the restaurant's license.

The reason given was that chicken samples taken from the restaurant had contained dangerously high levels of monosodium glutamate, said by Indian opponents of Kentucky Fried Chicken to be carcinogenic.

The Indian executives who manage PepsiCo's restaurants obtained a court injunction staying the city's action, reopened in five hours and won a high court ruling this month reinstating the restaurant's license.

By then, however, the Bangalore dispute had been overshadowed by the dispute in New Delhi.

By opening the chain's outlet in the capital, KFC executives were effectively challenging the lion in his den, as the Delhi regional government is controlled by the Bharatiya Janata Party, principal standard-bearer in Indian politics for Hindu nationalism.

In the period leading up to an Indian election next spring, the party's national leaders have staked out their opposition to foreign investment in consumer industries. Their mantra has been suitably catchy: "What India needs is computer chips, not potato chips."

But in a Times of India survey, 67 percent of the respondents said that Kentucky Fried Chicken had been "unfairly singled out" when far worse conditions were tolerated in many Indian restaurants.

Perhaps most surprising, considering India's own spicy cuisine, KFC's recipes have come in for enthusiastic reviews.

Khushwant Singh, one of the country's best-known novelists, wrote a piece in *The Hindustan Times* recalling how he had come across Kentucky Fried Chicken during a university teaching stint in Hawaii 20 years ago and found it as tasty as tandoori chicken — the heavily spiced, spit-roasted chicken brought to India in the Middle Ages by Mogul invaders.

"Why they call it junk food, I had no idea," Mr. Singh said.

For now, KFC executives say they will press ahead with their \$80 million investment program, starting with a court challenge in which the company will seek restitution of its New Delhi license.

Sandeep Kohli, managing director of PepsiCo Restaurants International in India, said the company would argue that standards in the New Delhi restaurant were superior to those in virtually all of New Delhi's 20,000 other restaurants, at least half of which operate without licenses or inspections of any kind.

"Ours is by far the cleanest kitchen in this part of the world," he said.

Other commentators have suggested that this is no year, and New Delhi no place, to be trumpeting the superiority of tandoori restaurants, at least from the standpoint of hygiene.

In July, the city was shaken when a prominent young politician, Sushil Sharma, a former leader of the Congress Party's youth wing in the capital, was arrested and charged with shooting his wife and attempting to burn her body in the tandoori oven of a government-owned restaurant.

For several months after the episode, tandoori restaurants in the city reported a sharp falloff in trade.

Thakral Plans Stock Offering

Bloomberg Business News

SINGAPORE — Thakral Corp. said Monday it planned to raise \$101 million in an initial stock offering in Singapore.

The maker and distributor of consumer electronics goods, one of the Singapore-based Thakral family's companies, is selling 135 million shares at 78 U.S. cents each; 108 million shares will be placed with investors, and 27 million will be sold publicly.

Proceeds will be used to help finance investments in China and India and to reduce debt. Thakral sells its products under such brand names as Casio, JVC and Panasonic.

Falling Yen Helps Nintendo to a Rise in Profit

Bloomberg Business News

OSAKA — Nintendo Corp. said Monday that a weaker yen had offset falling sales and helped lift it to its first interim profit rise in two years.

The creator of the Super Mario Brothers video-game characters said its current, or pretax, profit for the half-year ended Sept. 30 was 63.87 billion yen (\$632 million), up 25 percent from the like period a year earlier, even though sales fell 19 percent, to

135.191 billion yen.

The profit figure was higher than the 59 billion yen Nintendo forecast in September. Sales were in line with expectations.

"Most of the rise came from a weaker currency," said Hiroshi Imanishi, Nintendo's managing director.

The dollar has risen to just over 100 yen from about 80 yen in the past six months. About 25.7 billion yen of Nintendo's current profit came when it converted revenue

from overseas sales back into yen at the new rate, giving it better results without actually selling more products.

Nintendo's good fortune in the foreign-exchange market helped offset poor sales as its Virtual Boy game player failed to meet sales targets. Virtual Boy offers three-dimensional games that a user plays while wearing a special headset. But only a few games are available for the machine, which can only display two colors.

Foreign Firms Play Waiting Game in China

Until New Tax Increases Are Detailed, Further Investments Are on Hold

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Uncertainty about imminent changes in China's business-tax policies has jolted stock markets and prompted some foreign investors to rethink the viability of future projects.

But the confusion over China's tax stance stems from Beijing's method of disseminating information, rather than from disarray among its policymakers, according to tax experts and analysts.

The official Xinhua news agency confirmed Monday that some preferential tax policies for foreign-invested enterprises were to be eliminated after cuts on tariffs next year. The senior official quoted by Xinhua, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sun Zhenyu, argued that "drastic" tariff cuts, yet to be detailed, must be balanced by a reduction in the tax holidays originally granted to foreign business to encourage their investment.

But Mr. Sun did not elaborate on the scope or timing of future corporate-tax changes, failing to clarify an issue of growing concern to businesses now weighing new or additional investments in the Chinese economy.

Any change to a system in which foreign-invested enterprises pay a maximum tax rate of 24 percent in open coastal areas

and 15 percent in special economic zones — as opposed to the national rate of 33 percent — is likely to alter some foreign businesses' expansion plans, Western tax specialists said.

But until it is clear when the new regime will take effect and which categories of goods will qualify for tariff reductions, final assessments of many projects will remain on hold.

"Tax policy in China tends to start with weather balloons," said Dean Yoost, deputy chairman of Coopers & Lybrand China, who said some "marginal" projects now planned may lose their appeal. "But right now we are further down the road than that."

In the wake of rumors and partial policy statements from Beijing, stocks in Chinese companies traded in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Hong Kong have been hammered amid concerns that their tax obligations will rise and that their protection from foreign competition will be weakened.

For example, real-estate stocks dragged Shanghai B shares, or those open to foreign investors, to a six-month low on Monday amid such concerns, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Three developers in Pudong, Shanghai's special economic zone that lures investors with special low tax rates, all

saw their shares fall. Shanghai Jingqiao Export Processing Zone dropped 6 percent, to 40 U.S. cents; Shanghai Wai Gaogao Free Trade Zone fell 2.6 percent, to 37 cents; and Shanghai Lujiazui Development Co. dropped 1.7 percent, to 59 cents, Bloomberg said.

At the same time, provisional regulations on newly established investment holding companies run by foreigners must still be enacted by Beijing before an estimated 80 firms that have been tentatively approved can be sure of their full rights and obligations.

But despite the way information about economic-policy changes trickles out of Beijing long before the changes are formally announced, analysts said an overall strategy was being put in place to remove taxation distortions in the economy.

"They are trying to level the playing field between local and foreign business," said Mr. Yoost. "A shortfall in the government coffers is a secondary issue."

The tariff cuts were announced by President Jiang Zemin of China during the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Osaka this month.

The move was widely seen as a concession to international demands that Beijing further open its economy to qualify for membership in the World Trade Organization.

Daiwa Shareholders Sue Bank Executives

Reuters

OSAKA, Japan — Daiwa Bank Ltd. suffered another blow Monday when three shareholders sued top bank executives for mismanagement and demanded they pay damages of 100 billion yen (\$990 million).

The suit follows Daiwa's \$1.1 billion loss from unauthorized bond trading in New York. Daiwa's management has admitted it knew of the losses in July but told Japanese regulators only in August and its shareholders and U.S. regulators in September.

"There's clearly a question mark hanging over whether Daiwa's top management acted in the interest of the bank and its shareholders when they withheld information," Koichi Harada, a lawyer, said after filing the shareholders' suit at the district court in Osaka.

A spokesman for Daiwa, which is based in Osaka, refused to comment on the suit, citing legal considerations.

Mr. Harada said the plaintiffs — an individual investor, a lawyer and a company — were confident of winning after U.S.

and Japanese banking regulators recently punished Daiwa, at least partly for withholding news of the loss from regulators.

A court spokesman said the suit had been brought against 38 current and former Daiwa executives, including the bank's former president and chairman.

Mr. Harada said he expected the court to rule on the complaint within three years.

On Nov. 20, Daiwa said it would cut its international assets by half — \$26.7 billion — under a restructuring plan that had been ordered by Japanese authorities.

The plan commits the bank, to make big cuts in its overseas lending, securities holdings and trading operations over the next 11 months.

This month, U.S. officials told Daiwa to shut its U.S. operations by Feb. 2 and announced a 24-count criminal indictment against it that could lead to fines of more than \$1 billion.

The indictment, which Daiwa has vowed to fight, is based on charges that Daiwa executives hid the bond-trading loss from U.S. authorities for two months after they discovered it.

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- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
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Herald Tribune

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	2300	20000
9517	2200	16000
9033	2100	16000
1995	1995	1995
Exchange	Index	Monday Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,523.87	9,488.75
Singapore Straits Times	2,107.45	2,100.00
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,157.30	2,150.80
Tokyo Nikkei 225	18,543.14	18,215.23
Kuala Lumpur Composite	928.69	922.41
Bangkok SET	1,212.41	1,218.29
Seoul Composite Index	949.23	942.50
Taipei Stock Market Index	4,769.04	4,863.81
Manila PSE	2,577.88	2,526.12
Jakarta Composite Index	472.93	468.93
Wellington NZSE-40	2,156.12	2,162.89
Bombay Sensitive Index	3,023.28	3,042.20

Source: Telex

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Barito Pacific Timber Group of Indonesia net profit fell 58 percent in the first nine months of the year, to 59.3 billion rupiah (\$26 million) as sales declined 12 percent, to 605 billion rupiah, and the company's profit margin collapsed.
- Japan and the United States are expected to begin three days of talks in Washington on Tuesday to try to work out a new framework for U.S. cargo flights to Asia.
- Softbank Corp. of Japan will launch the first Internet service in China with its U.S. affiliate Unitech Telecom Inc. and Jitong Communications Co., of China.
- Showa Electric Wire & Cable Co. of Japan started a joint venture with Hangzhou Futong Co., a Chinese electric wire and cable maker, to produce metal communication cables and electric wires next year.
- Kleinwort Benson International plans to sell its membership in the Tokyo Stock Exchange before it combines its Japanese operations with Dresdner Securities (Asia) Ltd. in the first quarter of 1996.
- Taiwan's index of leading economic indicators fell 1.7 percent in October from a month earlier, to its lowest level since March 1991, according to the Council for Economic Planning and Development.
- South Korea's imports of agricultural products jumped 21 percent, to \$7.8 billion, in the third quarter from a year earlier, partly because of the economy's greater openness under the World Trade Organization, the government said. Exports rose 17 percent to \$2.4 billion.
- South Korea decided to partly open its investment trust market to foreign companies in December 1996.

AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters

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November 27, 1995

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	1005-881-911	100-111	PHILIPPINES	100-111	ISRAEL	1-800-566-000	ROMANIA*	01-00-4206	GABON*	017-100-5727	117-00-000	100-00-000	
AUSTRALIA	SAPPAH	236-082	CHINA	236-082	ITALY*	172-011	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	CAMBIA	00111	117-00-000	CHILE	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	CZECH REPUBLIC	00-42-000-101	LUXEMBOURG	158-001	SLOVAK REP.*	00-42-000-101	PERU COAST	00-111-11	117-00-000	COLOMBIA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	INDIA	236-082	NETHERLANDS	100-111	SPAIN	00-42-000-101	SAUDI ARAB	1-800-10	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	JAPAN	236-082	NORWAY	100-111	SWEDEN	020-755-611	LIBERIA	797-797	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	KOREA	236-082	POLAND	100-111	SWITZERLAND	158-011	SOUTH AFRICA	0-800-99-0120	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	LAOS	236-082	ROMANIA*	100-111	U.S.A.	800-101	MIDDLE EAST	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	MACAU	236-082	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	U.K.	800-101	ADRIATIC	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	MACAU	236-082	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	U.S.A.	800-101	ADRIATIC	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	MACAU	236-082	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	U.S.A.	800-101	ADRIATIC	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	MACAU	236-082	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	U.S.A.	800-101	ADRIATIC	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	MACAU	236-082	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	U.S.A.	800-101	ADRIATIC	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	MACAU	236-082	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	U.S.A.	800-101	ADRIATIC	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	MACAU	236-082	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	U.S.A.	800-101	ADRIATIC	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
BHARAT	001-111	001-111	MACAU	236-082	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-0362	U.S.A.	800-101	ADRIATIC	117-00-000	117-00-000	PERU LIMA	800-00-000
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CYBERSCAPE

The Dumb-Smart Debate

Will Future PCs Link to Servers or Not?

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service

It was the buzz of the Comdex trade show in Las Vegas this month, hailed as the hottest idea since the personal digital assistant or the set-top box.

But can anyone really build a \$500 "network PC," and how many buyers are there for a computer that has been stripped down to the basic components required for connecting to the Internet and other computer networks? International Business Machines Corp., Oracle Corp., Wyse Technology Inc., Toshiba Corp. and other companies have said recently they would have these so-called diskless network computers on the market next year, although only Oracle and Wyse have talked specifically about charging \$500.

The price instantly caught the imaginations of consumers who now spend from \$1,500 to \$3,000 for a typical personal-computer system. But other computer-industry executives and analysts suggested that the "\$500 PC" is overhyped and poorly understood.

"These people are just nuts," said David Courney, editor and publisher of PC Letter, an industry newsletter in San Mateo, California. "It sounds like a used 486 to me, because that's what you get for \$500. It's difficult to imagine anything you could build for \$500 that has any future to it."

But some executives imagine a rich future in low-cost, limited-function computers.

They have been drafting plans to begin selling "networked" computers—computers that have no internal hard disk or other data storage—with enough processing power to tap into information and operate programs that reside on larger computers elsewhere on a network.

"We believe there will be a category of networked computers in many different forms, in portable versions and desktop versions,"

said Eric Schmidt, chief scientist at Sun Microsystems Inc. in Mountain View, California. Others say that even if the category never gets off the ground, it could cause a swifter decline in prices for regular personal computers.

The arguments favoring a new generation of low-cost network computers are compelling, at least in theory. They note that a majority of personal computers are now attached to office-computer networks, the Internet or some other on-line information service.

Some critics say these proposed diskless machines are merely modern versions of the "dumb terminals" that were once tethered to mainframe computers, before the personal-computer revolution changed the landscape.

Others say it is a pipe dream arising from companies seeking to break the virtual monopoly of Microsoft and Intel Corp. over the software and microprocessor businesses.

"It's been a subject of talk among the less informed, and the people trying to thwart Intel and Microsoft are the ones driving it," said Theodore Wait, co-founder of Gateway 2000 Inc., one of the world's largest PC makers.

"Our customers are saying they want more and more, not less and less," Mr. Wait said.

"Our thrust is to give more features, more processing power, more storage and bigger and brighter displays, but at a better price point."

Mr. Wait said the average system price at Gateway actually increased this year, to nearly \$2,800 from \$2,550, suggesting customers are paying more for better performance.

The idea that the Internet can spawn a new device is fundamentally correct, but it is not \$500, and it is only somewhat platform-independent," said Bob Stearns, vice president for corporate development at Compaq Computer Corp. in Houston. "When you add up the cost of the basic components, I'd be surprised if anyone could make a reasonable profit selling it for less than \$1,000."

Internet's Needs Wed the Old and the New

Traditional Designers Help Programmers to Craft Web Sites

By Glenn Rifkin
New York Times Service

LITTLETON, Mass.

In a nondescript office, Dan Coutu sat at a high-powered computer workstation painstakingly creating the digital pieces of a site on the Internet's World Wide Web.

His long hair was tied in a ponytail, and he wore a polo shirt, khakis and old running shoes, the proper uniform for a resident techno-jock at Convergent Media Systems, an interactive communications and design company.

Mr. Coutu works with Jonathan Reducker, a graphics designer, in one of cyberspace's odd couples, a pair that represents the merging of traditional design and leading-edge programming. They help customers take advantage of the new darling of corporate America, the Internet multimedia information-retrieval system known as the Web.

Mr. Reducker can talk Web with the best of them, but he still sketches his ideas on paper and works with illustrators, editors and writers to fashion content.

It is Mr. Coutu who writes the code, creates the hypertext links and manipulates the digital files of graphics and text to turn Mr. Reducker's ideas into interactive offerings. Recently, for instance, the programmer was working on Trade Show Central, a site that will provide information on shows around the world.

With the corporate rush onto the Web, the demand for site designers is outstripping supply. The Web has emerged as the Internet's center of commerce, a digital domain where anyone can create a site, or home page, and share or sell information, products or just ideas.

Most companies have turned to internal design departments to build sites. But now, with the Web gaining in commercial importance, top-name magazine designers such as Roger Black are going digital, reshaping careers to focus on what they perceive as inevitable change.

Mr. Black, the design director at Esquire, will be leaving the magazine at the end of the year to devote most of his time to cyberspace. He has started a company called the Interactive Bureau, a studio of designers focused solely on on-line interactive media.

The company has created Web sites for the Discovery Network, USA Today, Columbia University, Apple Computer Inc. and the Metropolitan Opera.

Mr. Black is also joining William Hearst of the Hearst publishing family to start a venture called (AT)Home, a network that will bring the Internet to the home personal computer via cable.

"I wasn't old enough to get involved at the beginning of television," said Mr. Black, who has worked for such publications as Newsweek, Pre-

miere, the San Francisco Examiner and The New York Times. "Here's a chance to get in and participate in an enormous amount of creation at the beginning of a medium. It's exciting and fun."

Not to mention lucrative. Big corporations are starting to spend several hundred thousand dollars to design Web sites, and in cases where several divisions of a company have different sites the price for Web design can soar past \$1 million.

Mr. Black's Web site for the

ers Inc., hired 15 people in the last year and still cannot keep up with demand.

Sony Corp., which has used several design firms, including Mr. Mok's, has spent more than \$1 million for the design of at least six Web sites. The cost, according to the designer, depends on the scope of a site—whether, for example, it needs to be able to handle purchases or offer access to large databases.

Some critics say many companies are still posting boring reprints of printed material, of-

munication. The Web is two-way, whether you want it to be or not. So you have to find a way to be useful and attractive and give people a reason to stay in your site."

Paul Saffo, a consultant with the Institute for the Future in Menlo Park, California, says the most qualified designers for Web sites may be those who "design amusement rides at Disneyland."

"Magazine designers have been the heroes so far," he said, "but we're pushing fast into areas alien to people who are accustomed to putting images on paper."

To fill the need, small studios are popping up around the country, such as Avalanche Design and the year-old Razorfish in New York, with designers whose backgrounds include both degrees in computer science and childhoods spent playing video games.

Jeffrey Dachs, the co-founder and chief executive of Razorfish, and his partner, Craig Kanarick, offer what they call "dynamic digital design," with navigational tools and the latest hot software.

"We understand the technology," said Mr. Dachs, whose company has designed Web sites for Bankers Trust Co. and Sony's Handicam division.

"We eat and breathe it. With technology changing every six weeks, I'm not sure the big companies or the ad agencies can compete at that pace."

'We're pushing fast into areas alien to people accustomed to putting images on paper.'

Discovery Network, for example, cost well in excess of \$1 million, and a staff of 10 designers in New York updates the site regularly.

This week a team of scientists is in the Galapagos Islands testing Darwin's theories, this time studying sea creatures instead of land animals. Discovery sent along a writer and photographer exclusively to send back photos and information that are posted daily on the Web site.

Clement Mok, a noted designer and a former creative director at Apple, has a studio called Clement Mok Designs in San Francisco. Mr. Mok, who has created Web sites for QVC Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., Adobe Systems Inc. and HarperCollins Publish-

ing screens filled with difficult-to-read text.

"It's pretty much amateur hour out there," said David Siegel, a Web site designer based in Palo Alto, California. Jonathan Alsop, senior media producer for Convergent Media Systems, said, "Right now, the Web looks like a collage of bad term papers."

To Mr. Black, the Web is the ultimate challenge, pushing the envelope of design. Designers and programmers have to create not only attractive graphics but multiple layers of information and road maps for on-line navigation.

"It's unlike any other medium," Mr. Coutu said. "People start with standard media ideas, but they are all one-way com-

An Internet Empire-Builder

Publisher Stakes Out His Audience Early

By Laurie Flynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Maybe it is his penchant for luring big-name talent such as Kevin Wendle, a co-founder of the Fox television network and one-time producer of "Beverly Hills 90210." Or perhaps it is the way he boldly strikes deals for exclusivity when it just is not done.

Halsey Minor is proof that the once-cozy Internet, with its roots in academia and the military establishment, is now steeped in the co-holds-barred competitive traditions of American capitalism.

With new electronic magazines popping up daily on the World Wide Web, there is a land-rush feel to the place, and Mr. Minor is intent on staking out his audience early.

The 30-year-old chief executive of C/net, the on-line computer magazine begun in June, offers a telling example of the aggressiveness, energy and seed money that may be required to set down economic roots in the Internet.

What makes C/net different from other on-line computer magazines is that its Web site is the leading edge of Mr. Minor's multimedia assault, a business strategy that he hopes will flank rivals whose roots are in the print-and-ink world.

Calling his computer information service a "network" (perhaps a bit prematurely), Mr. Minor is also offering a half-hour cable television show, "C/net Central," that runs several times a week on the USA Network and the Sci-Fi Channel.

"Our category, computers, is going to be the most competitive, simply because it's the first to happen," he said.

Mr. Minor would not say how much money he had received from his principal investors, which include the billionaire Paul Allen, a Microsoft Corp. co-founder, and USA Network, a unit of Viacom Inc. Nor would he say how much he had spent so far.

But he estimated that it took roughly \$10 million to start a commercial on-line service and take it to profitability, which he seeks to do by the end of next year. Beginning a television network, by far the more expensive of C/net's two propositions, can require as much as \$75 million.

The Web site has been the primary focus of C/net's advertising campaign. C/net ads have been plastered on 100 New York commuter buses, for example, all carefully selected for the demographics of their routes.

Yet in the end, no amount of hype will keep the audience if, when people find its Web site (<http://www.cnet.com>), there is

nothing there to hold their attention. So while Mr. Minor is spending big to get people's attention, he is investing even more in a product that will hold their attention long enough to satisfy advertisers such as Intel Corp., Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard Corp.

Like its more traditional counterparts in print, C/net includes reviews of computer products, such as the newest handheld computer, comparisons of the latest Web-browsing software, and columnists, such as John Dvorak, a long-time industry gadfly.

But like all Web-based publications, C/net offers something print publications cannot: The site can be continually updated.

Mr. Minor argues that this and other advantages will persuade many high-technology companies to divert portions of their advertising budgets away from print publications to the Internet.

"We see an enormous opportunity to move revenue out of magazines and into on-line," he said, "particularly in this category: computers."

Other on-line specialists also say that the electronic media are beginning to encroach on the print industry's territory.

"Halsey is shrewdly going after" the traditional media "while they're grappling with this," said Adam Schoenfeld of Jupiter Communications, a market research company. Traditional media are reluctant to move to digital media, he said, "because it diverts resources from their core business."

But the publishers of America's large computer magazines counter any notion that they are somehow cannibalizing their own advertising revenues, insisting that their electronic publishing ventures are not hurting ad sales but helping them, at least so far.

CMP Corp. maintains a popular Web site called Techweb, and Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. has ZDNet, both of which depend on ad revenue. A third publisher, IDG Corp., has a number of smaller sites associated with individual titles, such as its PC World magazine.

Techweb "has actually helped our print sales," said Mitchell York, managing director for interactive media at CMP, which publishes Computer Reseller News, Netguide and Information Week, among others. "Companies want to know we have an on-line service. They're looking for that medium."

While the traditional publishers contend that publishing in two media helps them to sell ads, C/net has its own approach to multiple media programming, with "C/net Central," the television show.

"On-line is very much like TV," Mr. Minor said. "It includes all the same things—the talent issues and production elements are all the same, and they're both ratings-based."

C/net executives say they hope the show will whet people's appetite for more in-depth information and that they will then turn to the on-line service.



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The Associated Press.

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Monday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

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هكذا من الاصل

WORLD ROUNDUP



Diego Maradona shouting at the referee during the "super derby."

Maradona Thwarted

SOCCER Diego Maradona playing, he said, in spite of an injury because of pleas from Boca Juniors fans, could not lift a dreary Buenos Aires "super derby." Boca, the Argentine league leader, tied 0-0 with its traditional rival, River Plate, at the World Cup Stadium. One local newspaper said the match represented: "Almost two million dollars in sales, while hardly a few pesos of soccer play." (Reuters)

Graf Sets His Terms

TENNIS Lawyers defending Peter Graf, the father of Steffi Graf, have told the Mannheim prosecutor Peter Wechsung, that their client planned to break his silence and make a statement Tuesday to the prosecutors' office. "But he is not prepared to be examined or to answer critical questions," said Wechsung. Graf has been in jail since August on suspicion of evading taxes on Steffi Graf's earnings. He has refused to answer questions. (Reuters)

Stadium Officials Charged

CRICKET The police on Monday charged the organizers of the game between India and New Zealand in Nagpur with causing the death of nine spectators who died after a stadium wall collapsed during the game. The police were also looking for the builders of the stadium's eastern wing. Cricket officials said the ground may be taken off the list of next year's World Cup and that the World Cup Committee would be compelled to scrutinize all the venues for the competition next February and March. (Agence France-Presse, Reuters)

Lara Drops Out

CRICKET Brian Lara has withdrawn from West Indies' visit to Australia in December. Lara — along with Carl Hooper, Curtly Ambrose and Kenneth Benjamin — was disciplined last week for misconduct on the tour of England last summer. (Reuters)

Orioles Considering Gillick

BASEBALL The Baltimore Orioles have picked on Pat Gillick, the former general manager of the Toronto Blue Jays, as the team's GM, a Baltimore television station reported. (AP)

Tikkanen Suspended

HOCKEY Esa Tikkanen, acquired by Vancouver in a trade, has been suspended by the Canucks for not reporting to a game in San Jose, California. (AP)

Young Comes Back, Big Winner for 49ers

The Associated Press
Steve Young made a triumphant return to the San Francisco 49ers, passing for 226 yards and three touchdowns in a 41-13 rout of the St. Louis Rams. Young missed the last five games with a shoulder injury. In San Francisco, Young was intercepted on his first pass, but was 21 of 32 overall as the 49ers scored 35 unanswered points.

NFL ROUNDOUP

including an 86-yard interception return by cornerback Eric Davis. Young had TD passes of 16 and 18 yards to J. Stokes and a 2-yard score to Jerry Rice. St. Louis (6-6) played the second half without Chris Miller, who had a scratched eye.

Cardinals 40, Falcons 37 Arizona, playing at home in Tempe, won in overtime, scoring a 28-yard field goal from Greg Davis 1:43 into the extra period. Dave Krieg passed for 413 yards and four TDs as Arizona snapped a three-game losing streak. Atlanta fell out of a first-place tie with the 49ers in the NFC West. Jeff George threw three TD passes for the Falcons.

Saints 34, Panthers 26 Mario Bates ran for two touchdowns and Derek Brown had one as New Orleans, playing at home, found its ground game.

The Saints ran for 180 yards against Carolina, who had limited five of the last six opponents to less than 100 yards rushing. It was the first time this season New Orleans has scored three rushing touchdowns.

Oilers 42, Broncos 23 In Houston, Chris Chandler outdueled John Elway with three TD passes as only 36,113 showed up to see a team bound for Nashville, Tennessee, next season.

Elway was 27 of 41 for 332 yards and two TDs — 50 and 35 yards to Anthony Miller. Chandler was 18 of 26 passes for 280 yards as the teams combined for 920 total yards.

For Houston, Rodney Thomas had a 74-yard touchdown run, and Chandler had scoring passes of 36 and 35 yards to Chris Sanders. Terrell Davis had a 60-yard touchdown run for the Broncos.

Jets 16, Seahawks 10 In Seattle, Adrian

Murrell carried 24 times for a career-best 116 yards and a two-yard score as the Jets won their first road game in more than a year.

New York held the Seahawks' star receiver, Joey Galloway, to three catches for 24 yards and Chris Warren, the AFC's leading rusher, to 63 yards on 16 carries, as Seattle's three-game winning streak ended. Warren went over 1,000 yards for the season.

Steelers 20, Browns 17 In Cleveland, Norm Johnson's 27-yard field goal at the start of the fourth quarter lifted Pittsburgh to its fifth successive victory.

Neil O'Donnell, 21 of 30 for 251 yards and a touchdown, led the Steelers on a 16-play drive that consumed the last 8:52. Cleveland has lost four straight since its move to Baltimore was revealed.

In games reported in Monday's early editions:

Patriots 35, Bills 28 In New York, Drew Bledsoe passed for three touchdowns to Ben Coates, the last a 15-yarder with 1:23 left to cap a 22-point fourth quarter, and give the Patriots an upset victory away from home.

Rookie Curtis Martin rushed for 148 yards on 27 carries and surpassed 1,000 yards for the season. Bledsoe completed 21 of 45 for 263 yards and three interceptions.

Bengals 17, Jaguars 13 In Jacksonville, Florida, Jeff Blake (19 of 29 for 210 yards) threw a 5-yard TD pass to Carl Pickens with 17 seconds left to lift Cincinnati. It was the 19th straight game with a TD pass for Blake.

The Jaguars had gone ahead on a 39-yard field goal by Mike Hollis with 3:19 left.

Bears 27, Giants 24 In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Kevin Butler kicked a 37-yard field goal with seven seconds to play as Chicago snapped a three-game losing streak.

The game-winning kick capped an eight-play, 48-yard march that started after the Giants coach, Dan Reeves, decided to go for a first down on fourth-and-4 from the Chicago 32. That kept Brad Daluiso from trying a 49-yard field goal into the wind. Erik Kramer was 25 of 38 for 268 yards, including a touchdown pass to Michael

Panthers Defend Home Turf, Keeping the Kings at Bay, 5-1

The Associated Press
Florida scored in the final second of both the first and second periods and continued its mastery at home with a 5-1 victory over road-weary Los Angeles.

The Panthers, winners of three straight, are 10-1-1 in their last 12 home games and

NHL ROUNDOUP

7-0-1 in their last eight. The Florida goaltender John Vanbiesbrouck had 28 saves and is 10-1-1 at the Miami Arena, which was sold out Sunday night for the first time this season.

The Kings, who got off to a 4-0-3 start, have dropped four straight games on the five-game road trip that concludes Monday night against Tampa Bay.

In the waning seconds of the first period, Tony Granato's clearing pass was picked off by Robert Svehla at the blue line. His slap shot was blocked by goaltender Byron Dabo, but Stu Barnes flicked in the rebound with 0.7 seconds remaining for his ninth goal.

With time running out in the second period, Jody Hull took off on a breakaway, and beat the substitute goalie, Kelly

Hrudey, with .10 seconds remaining to give the Panthers a 5-1 lead.

Jets 4, Oilers 0 In Winnipeg, Nikolai Khabibulin earned his first NHL shutout by making 34 saves.

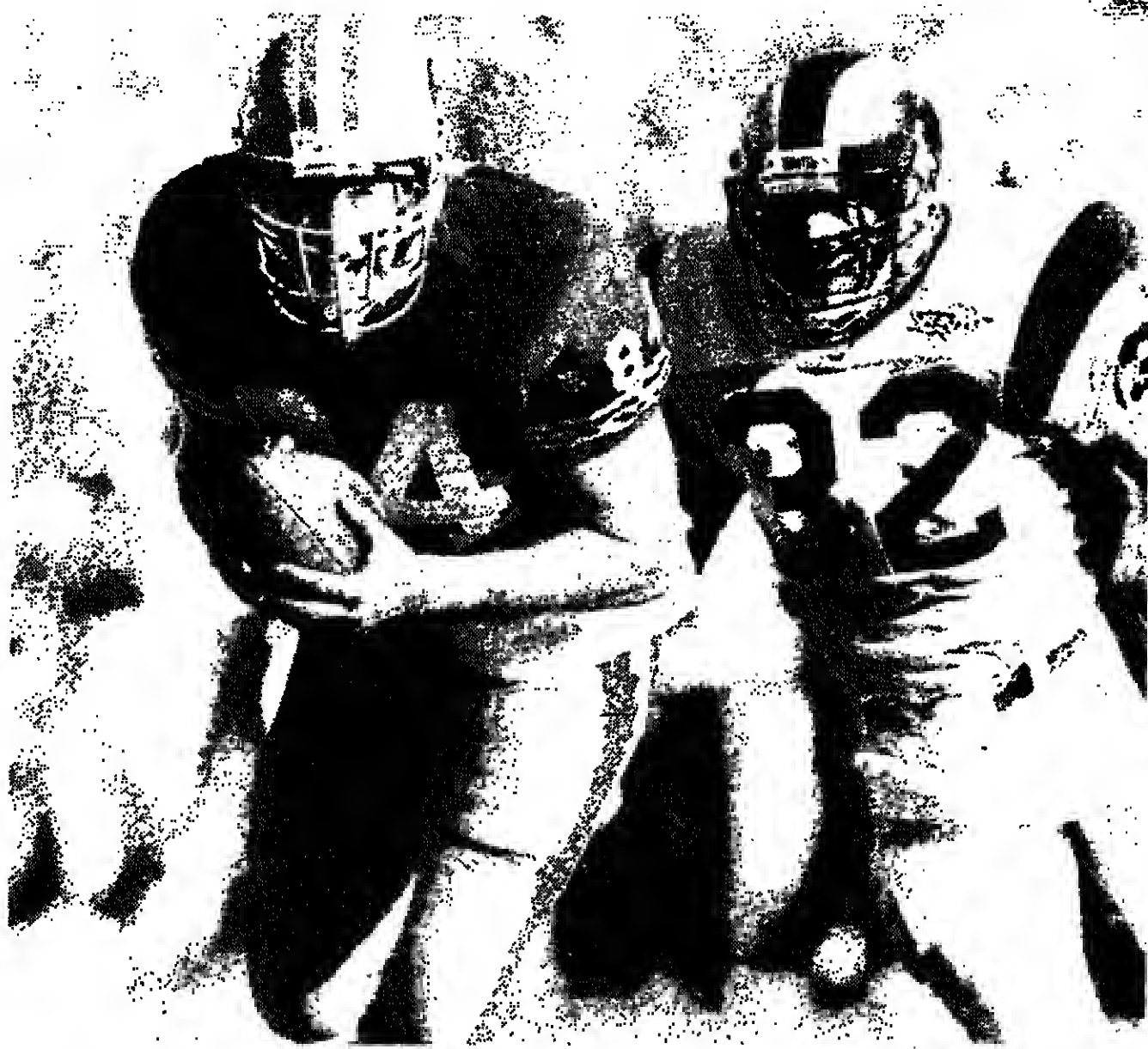
Teemu Selanne and Ed Olczyk each had a goal and an assist for the Jets, while Dave Manson and Alexei Zhamnov also scored.

The Jets, who failed to get their first shot on goal for almost 14 minutes, lost Keith Tkachuk early in the opening period after he took an elbow under the chin from Edmonton's Kirk Maltby. There was no penalty on the play. Tkachuk sustained a mild concussion.

Blackhawks 2, Flames 2 Kip Miller scored with less than three minutes to play in the third period to lift Chicago into the tie in Calgary.

The Flames had held a 2-1 lead since the first period before Miller scored his first goal of the season. The Flames have held leads going into the third period four times this season and lost all four games.

Yves Sarault scored a goal in his first game with Calgary, one day after being acquired with Craig Ferguson from the Montreal Canadiens for an eighth-round draft pick in 1997.



The 49ers' Brent Jones, left, pulling in a catch from quarterback Steve Young to beat the Rams' safety Toby Wright.

Timpson, who also ran six yards for a Bears score. Rodney Hampton scored twice for the Giants.

Eagles 14, Redskins 7 In Washington, Ricky Waters (25 carries for 124 yards) ran one and 9 yards for scores as Philadelphia won its third straight.

Washington has lost four in a row, guaranteeing the Redskins' third consecutive losing season for the first time since 1963-65.

Packers 35, Bucs 13 In Green Bay, Wis-

consin, Robert Brooks caught two of Brett Favre's TD passes and had six catches for 144 yards as he went over 1,000 yards receiving for the first time. Favre, the NFL's leader with 28 scoring tosses, completed 16 of 24 for 267 yards.

Errick Rhett, the NFC's third-leading rusher, was held to minus-one yard on 13 carries as the Bucs lost for the fourth time in five games.

Colts 36, Dolphins 28 In Indianapolis, Jim Harbaugh (12 of 18 for 180 yards) threw for

three touchdowns and ran for another as Indianapolis moved a game behind first-place Buffalo in the AFC East. The Dolphins, who trailed, 24-6, at the half, have lost six of their last eight games.

Marino, 23 of 36 for 254 yards and four TDs, has lost all three of the games this season in which he has set a major NFL record. On Oct. 8, he set the career completions mark against the Colts and on Nov. 12 he set the all-time passing yardage mark against New England.

Fan Nightmare: Teamless in Seattle

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — New York stopped doing favors for wobbly Seattle franchises Sunday. After the Yankees and Giants had done wonders for the locals this fall, the Jets came out here and stunned the Seahawks, 16-10, to crush their playoff hopes and maybe even speed up their moving plans.

What is it with Seattle? Half the young people in the United States are plotting to move out here, but team owners are scheming for better stadiums by threatening to move elsewhere.

The Yankees came out here in October to encounter a baseball team that was leaving town if the owners couldn't have a new, outdoor stadium — at the taxpayers' expense, you understand.

The Yankees didn't do much for Buck Showalter's future in New York, but they probably saved the future of the Mariners by losing three straight here in the American League playoffs. The state legislature came up with a plan to spend public money to keep a baseball team in the Pacific Northwest.

Now it's the football owners who are threatening to leave unless appeased. On the first Sunday of this month, the other New York team — actually, the Giants play in New Jersey, but this distinction seems lost this far west of the Hudson River — helped resurrect the Seahawks' season by coming out here and losing.

The Seahawks promptly won two more games, raising hopes that somebody would see them as worth saving for all the future consumers of season tickets and luxury boxes once they get over the wastrel habit of hanging around coffee bars. But the Jets, with absolutely nothing in it for themselves, got the drop on the Seahawks and held on, uncharacteristically.

The victory was only the third of the season for the Jets. Boomer Esiason, the Jets' current quarterback, was just good enough to silence the 41,160 die-hard Seahawks fans who used their tickets — perhaps wanting to get another glimpse of the Seahawks before they vanish somewhere else on this large globe of wannabe major league sports towns.

The Kingdom is known as the ooliest of the domed football stadiums but not with the Jets around. Ten thousand and elsewhere. Seattle must be very bored with all this.

It could also be bored with the brand of football displayed Sunday. Those who did show up saw Rick Mirer, the Seattle quarterback, heaving long passes in the general direction of receiver Joey Galloway. The Jets' best play seemed to be the turnover. Aaron Glenn, who had played 26 professional games without an interception, finally made one in the first quarter.

Soon afterward, Glenn picked up a fumble and spread himself all over the field, running left, slipping back toward the center, going right again, then cutting back inside. He used up 16 seconds and 20 yards, but soon had to sit out some time on the bench, with what was described as "nausea." Most likely he had made himself dizzy by all that skittering back and forth.

The Seahawks' owners, the Behrings, are shopping for a better stadium deal elsewhere. Seattle must be very bored with all this.

two ticket-holders chose to go antique shopping in Snohomish, take a jog around Green Lake or take a ferry across Elliott Bay rather than watch this lackluster spectacle.

The Seahawks are being shopped around, perhaps to southern California. Their owners bleat that the club cannot possibly survive here without an entire new wave of luxury boxes for the wealthy shrimp eaters who patronize sporting events. But, what the heck, you've heard this sad, sad song before, most recently by a weasel named Modell who is vacating Cleveland, historic Cleveland.

The people who own the Seahawks, named the Behrings, are said to be against selling the team to some very rich business computer baron, who could afford to sponsor a team. The Behrings don't want to go down in history as just a footnote, to a secure future of football in Seattle, so they're shopping for a better stadium deal

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Angel's instrument
5 Hardly emotional
10 What's more
14 Pain reliever

DOWN

- 15 "Where's —?"
16 Use U-Haul, e.g.
17 Serve with a summons
18 Sarcophagus
19 Famous Farrara family

ACROSS

- 20 Dogpatch's — Joy Juice
21 Be service (to)
24 Revival shout
25 "I Remember"

DOWN

- 26 Brazilian dances
28 Downfall
32 "It's — question"

ACROSS

- 33 Col. student's income source
34 Tor's game
35 Liberate, so to speak
36 Eagle's grabber
37 Mishmash
38 Mrs. McKinley
39 Crested parrot
40 From the 30's, e.g.

DOWN

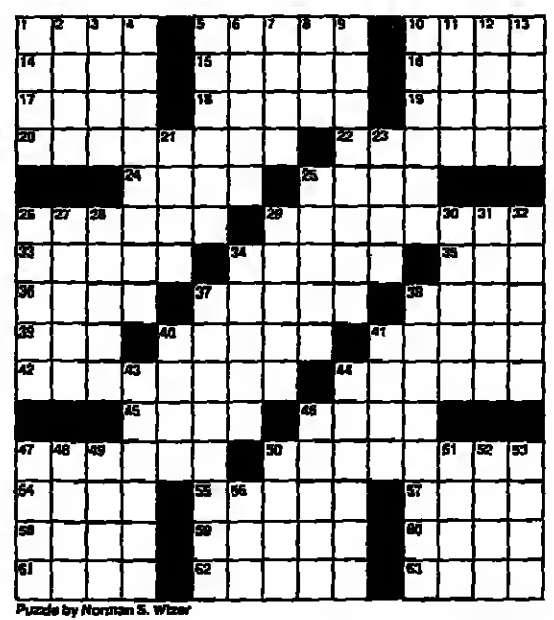
- 41 "For — us a child..."
42 "For — us a child..."
43 Flight attendant, slangily
44 Word for a Latin lover?

ACROSS

- 45 Imposing home
46 Sir, in Attmedabad
47 Protein acid
48 Very, in Verona
49 — match for (couldn't compete with)

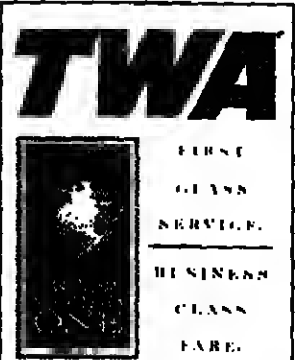
DOWN

- 50 Let
51 Orangish shade
52 Show up
53 Duquait
54 Hype
55 Cowboy
56 Coffin cloth
57 Parvade
58 — of stars
59 Gliven Demeter, e.g.



Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 27

ACROSS
1 ANGEL
5 HARDLY
10 MORE
14 PAIN
19 FARRARA
20 DOG
21 SERVICE
24 REVIVAL
25 I
26 BRAZILIAN
28 DOWNFALL
32 QUESTION
33 COLLEGE
34 TOR
35 LIBERATE
36 EAGLE
37 MISHMASH
38 MCKINLEY
39 PARROT
40 30S
41 FOR
42 FOR
43 ATTENDANT
44 LATIN
45 HOME
46 SIR
47 PROTEIN
48 VERONA
49 MATCH
50 LET
51 ORANGE
52 SHOW
53 DUQUAIT
54 HYPE
55 COWBOY
56 COFFIN
57 PARVADE
58 STARS
59 DEMETER
60 HOOCH
61 MULTITUDE
62 JAMES
63 FIRST
64 CRACKER
65 PINUP
66 ABOUT
67 POETICAL
68 SINGER
69 YOKO
70 DOWN
71 LITERARY
72 OTHERS



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SPORTS

Wheeling and Dealing, Bucks Forget Playing

The Milwaukee Bucks made one trade and expected another. In the meantime, they lost to the Minnesota Timberwolves — the team tied for the worst record in the National Basketball Association.

Before the game, the Bucks dealt guard Todd Day and center Alton Lister to the Boston Celtics for point guard Sherman Douglas, creating a logjam at the position among Douglas, Lee Mayberry and Eric Murdock.

NBA ROUNDUP

Murdock said the surplus won't last long because he expects to be traded shortly. "That's the latest I've heard and I'm very happy if that is the case," Murdock said.

Murdock stayed on the bench against the Timberwolves as Milwaukee lost, 105-102.

"There's no excuse to shut off a game as

a result of what happened today," the Bucks coach, Mike Dunleavy, said after the game.

Christian Laettner, who missed the previous six games with an ankle sprain, scored 25 points, including the go-ahead shot late in the fourth quarter.

Sam Mitchell added 23 points for the Timberwolves and Terry Porter had 17, including 10 in the final quarter.

Vin Baker scored 27 for the Bucks and pleaded for patience afterward.

"We've just got to come back and make a change and keep working and keep making the effort," he said. "We need everyone in this organization, we need our fans. We need everyone to stick with us. We don't need people to get down on us right now."

Sonics 97, Bulls 92 In Seattle, the Sonics handed Chicago just their second loss of the season.

Gary Payton had 26 points and 11 assists, but his biggest play may have been

stripping the ball away from Michael Jordan with 20 seconds left.

"Our plan was for me to guard him if the game was tight," Payton said. "I played him straight. I knew he was going to go to the basket. I stayed in front of him. He put the ball down by my hand and fortunately I got the steal."

A long pass went to Sam Perkins, who was fouled and hit two free throws with 11.6 seconds left. Detlef Schrempf added another free throw with two seconds left.

Hornets 111, Celtics 108 The Hornets overcame a 22-point first-half deficit in Boston and got their first road victory of the season.

Boston took a 109-107 lead on Dee Brown's three-pointer from the corner with 43.3 seconds remaining before Khalid Reeves hit two free throws to tie it. On the Celtics' next possession, Brown fired a wild, off-balance jumper that went out of bounds to Charlotte with 9.6 seconds left.

Reeves, who finished with 17 points,

took the ensuing inbounds pass, drove to the basket, got fouled by Greg Minor and made both foul shots.

Pistons 102, Rockets 100 Terry Mills made a 25-foot three-pointer with 0.3 seconds left to give Detroit a stunning victory. The shot came after Hakeem Olajuwon scored on a baseline jumper with 3.5 seconds left to put Houston ahead.

Hakeem had stuck in a big shot down at the other end, but we didn't quit," the Pistons coach, Doug Collins, said. "We executed the inbounds pass to perfection, and Terry hit a huge shot."

Kings 88, Nets 82 The Kings trailed 75-74 before a rookie point guard, Tyus Edney, scored on a driving jumper for his first points.

He added an assist and a three-point shot to cap a 7-0 run that gave Sacramento an 80-74 lead with 7:24 remaining.

Kevin Edwards led the Nets with 24 points and Armon Gilliam added 21 points and 10 rebounds.

Shoot-Out Ends Cape Town Bout

Agence France-Presse

Cape Town's bid to host the 2004 Olympics suffered a blow with a shooting incident Sunday that halted an international boxing match and, officials said, highlighted South Africa's rising crime rate.

The fight between Warren Stone of Britain and Simon Masoko of South Africa at a sports center in Guguletu township was abandoned after robbers killed a cashier, Wynand Bothma, in an attempt to steal the gate receipts. Spectators at the fight, which was televised live, dived for cover when three shots echoed through the center.

The Western Cape police commissioner, Andre Beukes, said the incident should serve as "a wake-up call" to South Africans.



Spectators and officials taking cover from shots fired at bout near Cape Town.

Ajax Is Favorite For Club Trophy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Frank de Boer, Ajax Amsterdam's attacking defender and free kick specialist, will risk aggravating a hamstring injury to play Tuesday in the World Club Cup against Gremio of Porto Alegre, Brazil, the South American club champion.

Ajax, the European champion and unbeaten in 65 games, is the favorite. Luis Felipe, Gremio's coach, said: "Ajax is a better team than us. Everything depends on how far we can keep them away from the goals."

Both clubs have won the trophy once: Ajax in 1972 beat Independiente of Argentina, 4-1, in two games; Gremio in 1983 beat Hamburg, 2-1.



Charlotte's Kendall Gill battling to keep the ball from Boston's David Wesley.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

NORTHWEST DIVISION

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EAST DIVISION

WEST DIVISION

SOUTHERN DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

ATLANTIC DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

NORTHWEST DIVISION

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

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SOUTHERN DIVISION

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MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

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NORTHWEST DIVISION

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EAST DIVISION

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SOUTHERN DIVISION

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MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EAST DIVISION

WEST DIVISION

SOUTHERN DIVISION

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NORTHWEST DIVISION

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MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EAST DIVISION

WEST DIVISION

SOUTHERN DIVISION

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PACIFIC DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

NORTHWEST DIVISION

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EAST DIVISION

WEST DIVISION

SOUTHERN DIVISION

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PACIFIC DIVISION

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NORTHWEST DIVISION

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EAST DIVISION

WEST DIVISION

SOUTHERN DIVISION

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PACIFIC DIVISION

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MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EAST DIVISION

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MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

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FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

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FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

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FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

HOCKEY

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NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

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CENTRAL DIVISION

ATLANTIC DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

NORTHWEST DIVISION

SOUTHWEST DIVISION

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

ART BUCHWALD

To Pay, Press Zero

WASHINGTON — AT&T is in the process of laying off 77,800 white-collar employees. It's hard to believe that a company can lay off that many people and still be in business. If the forced retirements take place, this scene could be played out at the company's headquarters in New Jersey.

"Sir, it appears that we're having a financial problem."

"Like what?"

"Well, 77,800 customers are not paying their bills."

"Why?"

"They were let go by us and claim that they have no money."



Buchwald

"Why are you bothering me with this? You should be turning over the deadbeats to our billing department."

"There is no billing department. We bought out everyone as part of spreading Christmas good cheer."

"Well then, turn the problem

over to our legal department."

"There is no legal department. We pushed them into early retirement and told them to empty their desks in 48 hours."

"Higginbottom, we can't have customers who won't pay their bills. How about writing each one of them a friendly but firm letter informing them that if they don't pay up we're going to give their names to '60 Minutes'?"

"We can't write any letters because there is no mail room."

"Dammit, then send it by e-mail."

"That's impossible. Our computers are on the fritz, and the repairmen were the first ones that we tossed into the Hudson River."

"I believe that we'll have to turn over the problem to the FBI. People who don't pay their phone bills are criminals. Shall we call a meeting?"

"With whom?"

"The personnel people who cannot all these employees who now can't meet their financial obligations."

"They've been gone for months. I suggest that we start hiring people back again. If they have jobs they will be able to pay their bills and we'll become healthy once more."

"We can't do that because Wall Street will get mad. They're only bullish on us because we laid off so many human beings in one fell swoop."

"So what can we do?"

"Maybe we could sell the company to the French and let them worry about it."

"Good idea. I'll call Paris now."

"I don't think that's possible, sir. As a way to save money we cut the cable connecting the United States to Europe and sold the scrap to the Japanese."

Malaga to Get Picassos

SEVILLE — The southern Spanish city of Malaga, birthplace of Pablo Picasso, will soon be home to a collection of his work currently owned by the artist's daughter-in-law, regional officials said. Christine Ruiz-Picasso, widow of the painter's son Paulo, is negotiating terms of the acquisition with the regional government of Andalusia. The size of the donation has not been determined, but Ruiz-Picasso owns at least 200 Picasso paintings.

Has Latest Blues Revival Turned Into a Cartoon?

By Phil Patton

NEW YORK — The big trucks made their way laboriously across the country, hour after hour, day after day, carrying rusty corrugated sheet metal, the skin of the most famous cotton gin house in Clarksdale, Mississippi, where the young Muddy Waters had once worked as a hand. They also carried soil from the Delta.

A few months later, the gin house had been rebuilt on the Sunset Strip in Los Angeles as the core of the \$9 million House of Blues, the club created by Isaac Tigrett, who founded the Hard Rock Café chain.

The soil went beneath the stage, where John Lee Hooker, James Brown and Bruce Springsteen performed at the opening before an audience that included Dan Aykroyd, the co-owner of the club, and Steven Spielberg.

The gin house's journey mirrored the move the blues have made from juke joint to Hollywood. Beginning perhaps in 1990, when the complete works of Robert Johnson were issued on CD, selling half a million copies and winning a Grammy Award a half century after the blues master died, the blues have been staging the latest of many revivals.

Sales of blues records are up, the number of blues labels has increased, the number of blues clubs in the United States has grown by half during this decade, according to the Blues Foundation, a preservationist organization.

There are now more than a hundred summer blues festivals. PBS is planning a three-part documentary on the music for next year, and its already published companion volume, "The History of the Blues," by Francis Davis, joins a spate of recent books on the subject. The blues are showing up too in advertising. B.B. King has done spots for McDonald's, and the blues have become music for beer commercials.

In many ways the current revival echoes the revivals of the '60s, when folkies embraced the idealism of the civil rights movement, and of the '30s, when scholars and promoters toured Southern prisons and planta-

tions in search of blues songs and field hollers.

But this revival is different, in that it raises questions of authenticity and commercialization that go beyond the blues — questions that arise where the dirt road of pre-commercial folk arts meets the neon-lined strip of modern American media.

Two different visions compete for the soul of the blues. One defines them as a folk art, a collective expression of black American culture and a record of oppression. The other sees the blues as a modernist art of individual genius melding tradition and innovation with technology and commerce, one whose influence pervades all of pop music today.

Nowhere is the conflict more sharply drawn than in the House of Blues. To some, it is the last best chance to keep the form vital; to others, it reduces one of the most profound forms of American music to a Disney cartoon.

Before it became a House of Blues, the cotton gin house from Clarksdale stood close to the crossroads of Highways 61 and 49, in the heart of the Mississippi Delta, in the northwest part of the state. Crossroads figure prominently in songs as places where blues musicians trade their souls to the Devil for the ability to make music.

Today the question is whether the blues have gained popularity by trading their soul to the Devil. Bearded and often dressed in black, Tigrett could even be mistaken for the Devil. But in his own telling he is an angel, saving the blues, in his words, "for the millennium."

Tigrett opened his first House of Blues in 1992 near Harvard Square in Cambridge, Massachusetts; others followed in West Hollywood and New Orleans. Now there are plans for clubs to open next year in New York and Chicago and at Disney World in Florida.

Part nightclub, part restaurant, part gift shop, the House of Blues is a strange warping of cultures: academic, commercial, entertainment and multimedia. It is hard to imagine any other enterprise whose investors include the Harvard Endowment Fund



Out of the blues: Dwight Yoakam at the Los Angeles House of Blues.

(to the tune of \$10 million), Disney, Sir James Goldsmith, Isaac Hayes, Jim Belushi and members of the Aerosmith band.

On its menus and signs, the House of Blues has taken as its trademark motto the line "We're on a mission from God" from the 1980 film "The Blues Brothers."

The clubs offer Blues Burgers and Elwood sandwiches, named after a character in the film, and each sells guitars, T-shirts, folk art, books and CDs. On Sundays, they serve a "gospel brunch."

Tigrett designs the clubs' interiors. He got the idea for the decor of the original club from a book of photographs called "Juke Joint Interiors," by the Mississippi photographer Birney Ives.

Today, the House of Blues is a multimedia conglomerate. Its holdings include a weekly syndicated radio show with Aykroyd as host, a television show, a record label, a line of clothing and accessories, and a site on the World Wide Web.

"I've seen the House of Blues television show, but they never seem to

have any blues on," says Davis, who is also a music critic and historian. "It's always Public Enemy." Other blues buffs complain how few traditional blues singers actually appear on stage at the clubs.

And to traditionalists of the '60s revival, who saw the blues chiefly as a form of protest music, the idea of a blues chain is disquieting. "It almost becomes a kind of grim joke," says Davis, "as if after seeing the Holocaust Museum someone created a Holocaust café."

Others question why a largely white enterprise would latch on to the blues as its theme. Mayor Ken Reeves of Cambridge early on called the club there "a major commercialization and rip-off of the African-American culture."

Tigrett defends his efforts. "We work hard every day for the right to represent this art," he says. "I feel we are respectfully honoring the music." His goal, he adds, is "to transfer the integrity of the emotion." Indeed, the House of Blues is not a blues club so much as a club whose theme, in Tigrett's words, "is a tribute to the blues."

"What is the home of the blues?" he asks rhetorically. "Paris. Seventy percent of blues records are sold in Europe." And it was white college students, he notes, who supported the blues in the '60s, after the music had become an embarrassment to many urbanized blacks. It was then that white producers like Leonard and Phil Chess, founders of the label that bears their name, kept the blues in print.

White rockers, from Eric Clapton to the Allman Brothers, continued to perform the music when the folk-blues revivalists were excluding from their festivals white artists or those who played electric guitar as well as rhythm-and-blues-influenced musicians. "The irony," says Davis, "was that it left out those artists who still had black audiences."

Phil Patton, the author of "Mode in U.S.A. — The Secret Histories of the Things That Made America," wrote this for The New York Times.

POSTCARD

Barbie Show: Bimbo, Cultural Icon, Plain Old Doll

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — We stop before a large John Baldessari print called "Kiss Kiss," a photograph of an idealized female face that's been rubber-stamped with bright red lips. We commune with the artwork. We ponder its sociocultural implications.

Valerie Steele — contributing curator and author of "Fetish: Fashion, Sex and Power" — stares for a moment at the print; the coy, heavily made-up face; the smooth, bared shoulders; the decolletage. "You can see clearly her fakiness," she observes. "It reminds me of avant-garde fashion photography in the '70s, which mixed real models with plastic mannequins."

And how to interpret the fact that the stylized lips are placed on the photograph

of the face, rather than on the face itself? Is that a comment on the model's objectification? "I think you can say that, definitely," Steele concurs. And then adds, "Barbie is an icon because she triggers this worshipful attitude and a desire to smash what she represents."

Barbie, yes, Mattel's 11½-inch-tall plastic sexpot. Hers is the face in Baldessari's 1994 print, and in the Warhol silk-screen ready to be hung nearby, and in Kenny Scharf's oval-shaped acrylic.

"Art, Design and Barbie: The Evolution of a Cultural Icon," being mounted in the Liberty Street Gallery at the World Financial Center, is serious, sort of. The show offers historical context, in vitrines displaying antique dolls including the notorious Lilli, the lewd German doll for men that inspired the creation of Barbie.

And Steele has planned dioramas that show how Barbie's evolution parallels 36 years of contemporary history, with photos of antiwar demonstrations and Beatles concerts hung above an array of Youthquake fashions modeled by Barbie and her pals and her major accessory, Ken.

But the exhibit (underwritten — surprise! — by Mattel Inc.) particularly highlights the Barbie-related works of nearly 80 American and European artists, architects and designers.

"She inspired a lot of artists because she's such a powerful iconic figure," says Steele, who teaches at the Fashion Institute of Technology and at Cornell. "She can conjure up images of a perfect childhood, a safe nostalgic world. But others see her as a cruel dominatrix, a wimp and a victim, a bimbo. The responses are really visceral."

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Algeria	15/19	11/12	8/11	12/13	1	
Amsterdam	10/15	7/11	5/6	8/13	3	
Antwerp	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Athens	15/20	12/13	9/11	15/16	1	
Birmingham	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Boston	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Bremen	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Buenos Aires	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Cardiff	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Chicago	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Copenhagen	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Dallas	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Dublin	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Edinburgh	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Frankfurt	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Geneva	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Helsinki	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
London	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Los Angeles	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Madrid	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Munich	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
New York	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Osaka	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Paris	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Prague	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Rome	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
San Francisco	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Seattle	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Stockholm	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Taipei	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Tokyo	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Washington	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Yokohama	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Bangkok	32/32	23/28	21/18	24/25	1	
Beijing	13/23	10/14	8/5	13/15	1	
Hong Kong	23/23	19/16	17/14	19/20	1	
Manila	28/28	23/20	21/18	24/25	1	
New Delhi	24/24	19/16	17/14	19/20	1	
Seoul	13/23	10/14	8/5	13/15	1	
Singapore	31/31	23/20	21/18	24/25	1	
Taipei	21/21	16/11	14/9	16/17	1	
Tokyo	11/12	8/5	6/3	11/12	1	

Latin America

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Buenos Aires	22/22	18/15	16/13	17/18	1	
Caracas	30/30	23/20	21/18	24/25	1	
Lima	20/20	17/14	15/12	17/18	1	
Medan City	23/23	19/16	17/14	19/20	1	
Rio de Janeiro	27/27	23/20	21/18	24/25	1	
Santiago	21/21	16/11	14/9	16/17	1	
Tokyo	11/12	8/5	6/3	11/12	1	

North America

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Albuquerque	18/18	13/9	9/4	12/13	1	
Alaska	17/22	5/1	1/1	11/12	1	
Atlanta	19/19	7/4	3/1	8/13	1	
Boston	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Chicago	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Denver	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Detroit	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Houston	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Los Angeles	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Madrid	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Manila	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Moscow	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
New York	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Osaka	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Paris	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
San Francisco	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Seattle	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Stockholm	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Taipei	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Tokyo	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Washington	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Yokohama	20/20	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	

Oceania

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Auckland	22/22	18/15	16/13	17/18	1	
Christchurch	22/22	18/15	16/13	17/18	1	
Dunedin	22/22	18/15	16/13	17/18	1	
Hamilton	22/22	18/15	16/13	17/18	1	
Wellington	22/22	18/15	16/13	17/18	1	

Africa

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	W
Algeria	15/19	11/12	8/11	12/13	1	
Amsterdam	10/15	7/11	5/6	8/13	3	
Antwerp	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Athens	15/20	12/13	9/11	15/16	1	
Birmingham	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Boston	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Bremen	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Buenos Aires	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Cardiff	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Chicago	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
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Dallas	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Dublin	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Edinburgh	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Frankfurt	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Geneva	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Helsinki	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
London	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Los Angeles	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Madrid	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Munich	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
New York	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Osaka	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Paris	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Prague	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Rome	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
San Francisco	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Seattle	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Stockholm	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Taipei	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Tokyo	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Washington	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	
Yokohama	11/15	8/11	6/7	11/12	1	

Middle East